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ALEKSEY ARBATOV IN MOSCOW NEWS ON STRATEGIC PARITY

LD251518 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- "Any treaty, any agreement in the field of strategic arms should be based on the objective parity of forces that has taken shape. And proceeding from that, the sides can lower the threshold of these forces, so that this should not infringe upon the interests of either of the sides," Aleksey Arbatov, an expert in military-political problems, writes in the weekly MOSCOW NEWS (issue of August 29).

The problem of strategic parity is examined in connection with the letter from President Reagan to the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, in which an asymmetry in the balance of the nuclear forces of the USA and the Soviet Union is evaluated as "dangerous" and the SALT-2 treaty as "vicious" as it allegedly establishes that asymmetry.

Arbatov points out that the difference in the geopolitical and geostrategic positions of the USSR and the USA, the ways for the development and the technical characteristics of the strategic forces, the dissimilarity in the development of technology, military doctrines, traditions and operational principles have predetermined the difference in the strategic arms of the sides. Thus, America, which has an exceptionally convenient outlet to the world ocean, has traditionally laid much emphasis on the development of the Navy. And it is not fortuitous that the USA has given top priority to sea-based missiles. The availability of naval bases abroad enables American submarines to stay longer in combat patrol areas. The powerful strategic bombing air force having foreign bases is also a geostrategic factor advantageous for the USA.

Apart from it, the United States has NATO allies possessing nuclear weapons, while the Soviet Union has no such allies. These and other factors "have objectively created large disproportions in the nuclear weapons of the sides, which still balance one another," the author points out.

"Strategic parity is a balance of disproportion", Aleksey Arbatov goes on to write. It is necessary to resolve the problem of precise balancing of these disproportions so that the advantages of one side should be balanced by some parameters and components of the other side.

The American approach to strategic parity is basically wrong. It is aimed at ensuring unilateral advantages for the USA, the author stresses. "The symmetry" proposed by the Reagan administration provides for equalizing by the carriers in that part of the American forces in which the USSR has an advantage -- in ground-based missiles. As a result the basic component of the Soviet strategic forces will become equal to the secondary part of the American strategic forces. In the summary ceiling the American forces will thus have considerable superiority over the Soviet ones. And the American means, in which the USA has an advantage, will remain outside the framework of limitations, the Soviet expert points out.

WEINBERGER STATEMENTS ON NUCLEAR WAR DRAW COMMENT

Vladimir Bogachev

LD251556 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military observer, writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has been offended with the Western newsmen who quoted in the press his own statements about the Pentagon's plans to win a victory in a protracted nuclear war. He wrote in this connection an exasperated letter to the editorial boards of 70 American and West European newspapers.

In his message the Pentagon chief is not trying to deny that there are plans, whose content has been made public, and only, as one of his aides specified, complains that most of the reports about them had been written by ideologically biased people." [quotation marks as received] Weinberger claims that the reports in newspapers on the Pentagon's plans are based on scanty information. Clearly worried by the reaction of world public to the madcap plans of the U.S. war department, Weinberger is trying to create in his letter an impression that the United States, as he puts it, disapproves of the ideas of a protracted nuclear war, and the Reagan administration does not believe that there can be winners in a nuclear war.

It is apt to recall, however, that excerpts from the Pentagon directives, whose authenticity Weinberger does not deny, say that a "protracted nuclear war is possible" and that American nuclear forces should gain the upper hand in it and be able to achieve an end to hostilities on terms advantageous for the United States.

Didn't Weinberger himself claim in an interview with the NBC television company June last that the USA is out to prevail in a nuclear war? Didn't he tell literally a few days ago R. Halloran from THE NEW YORK TIMES that the possibility of waging a protracted nuclear war is envisaged by all of the Pentagon's plans?

The present cauistical statements that the USA "cannot win" in a nuclear war, but can "prevail in it" are apparently designed by Weinberger for simpletons.

Weinberger, who has got muddled up in his own controversial pronouncements, has still made one meaningful admission. Answering the questions of television observers he blabbed out that they in Washington hate to admit that in public, but very few of them have enough time to think in their posts.

It seems, however, that Mr Weinberger and his closest aides in the Pentagon, busy as they are, would be well advised to think, at least in the cases when the point at issue are plans of a nuclear war, in which there would be no guarantees of safety even for those who are gradually preparing and are ready to unleash it.

Yevgeniy Yegorov

LD260852 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has sent out a letter to 30 editors of various press media in the USA and 40 editors of newspapers and magazines abroad, trying to convince them that the Reagan administration does not plan to conduct a nuclear war.

However, the provisions of military manuals which are now operational in the armed forces of the United States obviously contradict such assertions by the Pentagon chief and indicate that the secretary of defence tries, mildly speaking, to delude the U.S. and world public opinion.

The matter concerns the field manual FM 100-5 issued in 1976, the field manual for staff officers FM 101-31-1 "The Doctrine and Procedure of the Use of Nuclear Weapons," issued in 1977, as well as the field manual FM-6-20 "Fire Support in Operations With Combined Use of Weapons," likewise issued in 1977.

The provisions of the manuals FM 100-5 and FM 101-31-1 proceed from the premise that the use of nuclear weapons would positively and dramatically change the course of military operations and that a nuclear war may be limited. The Pentagon reserves the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons and will not hesitate to use it even against countries which have no such weapons. Also put forward is a conception of combining a conventional war and a nuclear one. Judging by the field manual 100-5, the strategy of the U.S. Army is that in any battle U.S. troops should have an opportunity effectively to use nuclear weapons, along with conventional ones.

It is significant that field manuals do not make a difference between the use of nuclear weapons for offensive and defensive purposes. The field manual 100-5 directly says that it may be difficult to draw a distinction between an offensive and defensive use of nuclear weapons.

From the operational manuals it also follows that the initiative in using nuclear weapons on the battlefield is held by commanders of a rather low level, mainly corps commanders who must only get a formal confirmation through the chain of command from "national commanding authority." Commanders in such zones as West Germany or South Korea have a greater initiative in the use of nuclear weapons on the plea that in the event of the start of military operations such weapons may get into enemy's hands.

As the journal COUNTERSPY writes, one of congressional documents on who has authority to issue an order to use nuclear weapons draws the conclusion that the U.S. President may delegate this authority through the chain of command to officers practically without restriction.

The authors of commentaries in the journal COUNTERSPY on the field manuals emphasize that the U.S. planning of a nuclear war is fully isolated from actuality and from the real correlation of forces between the USA and the USSR and that the Army doctrine constitutes an attempt at asserting the dangerous limited-nuclear-war theory.

MNATSAKANOV COMMENTS ON U.S. PLANS FOR NUCLEAR WAR

LD252226 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Lately the world community has been given one more opportunity to compare and properly evaluate two diametrically opposed approaches to solving the most important and cardinal problem of humanity, the problem of restraining the arms race and consolidating peace. The documents on the meetings and talks in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with the leaders of fraternal parties and states, as well as the answers of USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov to a TASS correspondent, show again and with all persuasiveness that, as the Austrian newspaper VOLKSTIMME notes, the development of a general peace strategy continues in Moscow. That is what the newspaper writes.

And what goes on in Washington? Reports also come from there, but what kind? Within the space of just a few weeks, there were two news leaks from the Pentagon, and two supersecret documents about the strategic doctrine of the U.S. Defense Department, developed on the direct instruction of the President, became known. The Pentagon's general strategic plan calls for providing the United States, as it is stated, with the potential for victory in a protracted nuclear war. According to this plan, the nuclear conflict may last 6 or more months, and the United States should have sufficient natural resources left in order to start from the beginning, until the Soviet Union says it has had enough.

Such is the essence of this wild, insane and cannibalistic doctrine. And these are precisely the words used by the Western press in comments on the Pentagon's supersecret documents. Speaking over the radio from Camp David on 17 April, and addressing Americans protesting the preparations for a nuclear war, Reagan exclaimed: I am with you. Such a war cannot be won and it should not be started. After making such a pathetic statement, it now appears the President has instructed the Pentagon to prepare not only a doctrine but all the details of a new variant of a thermonuclear war, and for a protracted one this time. The Washington administration has even managed to allocate $18 billion for the creation of a control and communication system which can withstand such a protracted nuclear war. As you see, the matter is now on a large scale; it is a criminal matter which may turn into a terrible tragedy for all humanity.

In his message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, Comrade Brezhnev stated that in the present international situation, it is an irrefutable and determining fact that a nuclear war, if it does come, would mean the destruction of human civilization and maybe even the extinction of life on earth. All sober-thinking people, including many American political leaders like former U.S. Defense Secretaries McNamara and Brown and former U.S. Secretary of State Vance called the new Pentagon doctrine insane; former Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Jones agrees with this evaluation. But the present officials continue to increase nuclear hysteria in an illusory hope of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union. They continue to prepare plans for the destruction of entire countries and even continents, and first of all the European Continent.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON WEST'S DRAFT MBFR PACT

PM251041 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 20 Aug 82 pp 5-7

[G. Yevgenyev and I. Melnikov article: "Vienna Talks: What Is the Essence of the West's 'New' Proposals?"]

[Text] The ninth year of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, in which delegations from 19 Warsaw Pact and NATO states are taking part, is inexorably ticking to its end. The date is "not a round one," so to speak, but it is eloquent in its own way. The history of diplomacy will not be found to contain all that many cases where talks have become such a protracted marathon and where after innumerable plenary sessions and unofficial meetings, diplomats have been unable to settle a single line of the text of the future agreement.

The socialist states are holding the Vienna talks in a businesslike fashion and are seeking to narrow the gap between the two sides' positions and to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. Over the past years they have submitted over 20 proposals helping to narrow the gap between the sides' positions on a wide range of questions of reducing military arsenals and armed forces in central Europe. It was they who in late 1981 suggested embarking on the practical formulation of the text of the first agreement, creating an appropriate drafting working group for the purpose.

On 18 February 1982 the socialist countries put forward a draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe During the First Stage." The document contains everything necessary for the formulation and conclusion in the very near future of a first agreement whose implementation would make it possible to initiate a process of lowering the high levels of military confrontation in the center of the continent. According to the draft, over the course of 12 months after the conclusion of the agreement the USSR and U.S. ground forces in the agreed region would be reduced by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively in the form of units and formations along with their armaments and combat hardware. The remaining levels of the armed forces of all the direct participants in the Vienna talks in the region would be frozen on a collective basis on both sides and would be subject to reduction during the second stage on terms that would be formulated in the course of later talks. The draft agreement is evidence of the socialist states' desire to seek solutions on the basis of which the remaining disputed issues could be rapidly agreed, thus extricating the Vienna talks from the impasse into which they have been led by the NATO countries' unconstructive stance.

You would think that the Western side -- provided, of course, it is actually interested in real results at the Vienna forum -- ought to subscribe to a similar approach. But throughout the many years of the talks the North Atlantic bloc countries have from one round to the next blocked on various pretexts the formulation of an all-embracing agreement in Vienna on substantial reductions in both sides' armed forces and armaments. Nor have they shown a readiness to discuss in a businesslike fashion reducing the troops and armaments of the other direct participants in the talks besides the USSR and the United States. As a result in 9 years the sides have essentially never gotten down to a specific discussion of questions of reducing the troops and armaments of the other direct participants in the Vienna forum.

How then is the action taken by the Western side almost at the end of the 27th round of the talks, which finished in mid-July, to be regarded in the light of all this? Do the "new" Western proposals, submitted in the form of a draft "Treaty on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Associated Measures in Central Europe," provide a more fruitful and shorter way to reach a first agreement? Do they help unfasten, if only partially, the tight knots in which the Western participants have managed to tie the majority of the issues? Is this the long-awaited Western renunciation of unproductive delaying tactics and an indicator of an intention to share the labor with the socialist countries in the quest for ways and means of lessening military confrontation in the center of Europe?

Those questions are legitimate, especially as long before the NATO countries' proposals were conveyed to the participants in the talks, U.S. President R. Reagan had advertised them as an "important new Western initiative" and as a "means of reaching agreement in Vienna after 9 years of fruitless talks."

In actual fact the Western draft throws together the NATO countries' former proposals with the addition of some elements whose introduction does not promote a solution of most of the questions that have not been agreed.

In effect, proposals capable only of complicating and dragging out -- but why drag them out even longer? one might think -- the Vienna talks have been placed on the negotiating table.

This trend is particularly marked over the issue of the stages of the reductions. As is well known, both sides had proceeded from the premise that the reduction of the armed forces of each of the military alliances to equal collective levels or "ceilings" of 900,000 men each would be implemented in two stages, with USSR and U.S. troops alone being withdrawn in the first stage. Here, too, the socialist states took into account the West's position. The proposals previously submitted by the Western side envisaged carrying out the reductions of troops and armaments during both stages over the course of around 4 or 5 years. But now, changing (not for the first time!) their own proposals, the NATO countries are suggesting that the reductions in troop strengths be stretched out over all of 7 years and be carried out in four stages. There is a typical Western proviso: The transition from one stage to the next is made conditional on various kinds of rigid requirements.

So now, according to the scheme of the Western participants, the process of lowering levels of military confrontation in the center of Europe would stretch out over virtually twice the time. And if you add the fact that the participants still have not even started agreeing on the reductions during the second and the two subsequent stages but have spent all of 9 years formulating the terms of the first-stage reduction and questions of a treaty-stipulated link between the two stages, the entire process is now being deliberately dragged out almost into the 21st century.

Nor does anything new emerge in the sizes of the first-stage reductions in the USSR and U.S. ground forces in central Europe proposed by the West. Deliberately leaving out of account the Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen from the GDR in 1979-80, the NATO side is continuing to insist that the USSR withdraw a further 30,000 men comprising 3 divisions. What is supposed to be the response of the United States, which, according to official data, has increased its armed contingent in the FRG by 35,000 men in the last 5 years? According to the Western draft treaty, the United States would reduce its ground forces by only 13,000 men, and that in small units and subunits, with one-third of the number comprising individual servicemen. Acceptance of the Western proposals would mean that the Soviet Union would effectively have to withdraw almost four times as many troops as the United States during the first stage.

Over 30 months ago the West burdened the talks with a cumbersome "package" of so-called concomitant measures. The socialist countries -- and their representatives have repeatedly demonstrated this convincingly in Vienna -- also advocate the formulation of concomitant measures designed to ensure that all parties to the agreement fulfill the pledges they adopted. However, they are convinced that these measures must be confined to the region of central Europe, must be commensurate with the size of the reductions and must be entirely in line with the principle of not prejudicing the sides' security. The draft agreement submitted by the GDR, Polish, USSR and CSSR delegations does not place any party to the future agreement in the position of being discriminated against and at the same time reliably guarantees the fulfillment of the pledges on the reduction of troops and armaments.

The Western draft fails to provide the participants in the talks with an "Ariadne's thread" that would help find a way out of the labyrinth of the "numbers debate." All the indications are that Washington, which is where the West's "new" moves at the Vienna forum were formulated, for the time being does not want to remove this major obstacle in the way of agreeing on the remaining unsolved questions. With astonishing persistence the Western states' diplomatic and military experts are continuing to claim in Vienna that the Warsaw Pact's armed forces have considerable numerical superiority in the region of the future reductions.

The same goes for the West's "new" draft. It makes the reaching of agreement on the question of reductions rigidly conditional on prior agreement of the figures. Yet the second exchange of official figures at the talks (as of 1 January 1980) confirmed the approximate equality in central Europe in terms of the aggregate strength of the ground forces and air forces of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It is well known that the strengths are 991,000 and 979,000 men respectively, including 792,500 and 797,700 in the ground forces. But despite this, the "numbers" in question are being used by the Western participants in order to deadlock the talks.

The unconstructiveness of the Western stance is also striking over the issue of the reduction of both sides' armaments in central Europe. The West is now removing this altogether from the agenda on the pretext that agreement, as Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director E. Rostow stated recently at a press conference in Washington, would take "too long a time." Thus, one of the most important provisions, without which it is simply inconceivable to resolve the task of reducing both sides' military potentials in the center of the European Continent, is being deliberately excluded from the agreed mandate of the talks. Here, too, the West can be seen to depart from its own proposals submitted in December 1975. These envisaged the selective reduction of both sides' armaments: some Soviet tanks in exchange for a certain number of American nuclear munitions and delivery vehicles.

Here is another fact. In creating publicity for the NATO countries' "new initiative," the Western press is presenting as a big concession the fact that now, instead of the former proposal to conclude two self-sustaining agreements on reducing troop strengths in central Europe until equal quantitative levels of 900,000 men each are reached in the two sides' armed contingents, it is proposed to draw this up in a single treaty. But at the very beginning of the talks, proceeding from the agreed mandate of the talks, which defined the circle of direct participants whose troops and armaments were subject to reduction, the Warsaw Pact countries had proposed that all the direct participants, without exception, assume a commitment to reduce their armed forces and armaments within the framework of a single agreement. Only the Western countries' objections prevented the reaching of such an understanding. It has hardly been worth waiting so long to arrive at this truth!

The current situation in Europe and the world as a whole urgently demands the reaching of agreements aimed at lowering military confrontation on European soil. Such agreements are possible if the NATO countries at last abandon their attempts to use talks, including those in Vienna, to secure one-sided military advantages and are guided by the agreed principles of mutuality and of not prejudicing security.

NOVOYE VREMYA CONTRASTS U.S., USSR ARMS POLICIES

LD211358 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 25 Aug 82

["Reason Versus Adventurism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union has expressed again and again at a most authoritative level its willingness to go ahead in all avenues wherever opportunities open up for a limitation and drastic reduction of all types of armaments, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

In its August 27 issue the weekly says that in the present troubled situation the Soviet Union found it necessary to assure again all states that its peaceful intentions remain unchanged. This was done in a PRAVDA article by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, published in July, and then in his reply to the questions of a TASS cprrespondent in August. The Soviet Union is specifically prepared for a lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and a limitation and reduction of strategic arsenals, the subjects now under discussion at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The Soviet Union supported the idea of a mutual nuclear freeze and suggested that a programme for nuclear disarmament should be drawn up, adopted and carried out stage by stage.

How does the United States respond to this? Despite the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons, the magazine says, Washington continues hatching plans for all kinds of nuclear strikes. Quite recently, it added one more adventurist concept, that of a "protracted" nuclear war, to its doctrine of a "limited" war. This is far from a complete list of dangerous actions by the USA hampering nuclear disarmament.

So the Soviet Union is ready to go ahead together with other powers in order to eliminate all nuclear armaments -- strategic, medium-range and tactical. The question which suggests itself in this connection is: Are they in Washington willing to go to the end in the opposite direction? To the edge of the precipice? The peoples of the world can now easily compare what is suggested by the Soviet Union and what is being done by the USA... They will redouble their energies in order to put a straight-jacket on the adventurists.

The weekly stresses in this connectin that the anti-nuclear movement is strong enough to stop, together with responsible politicians, the slide-down to a global catastrophe.

KORIONOV DENOUNCES U.S. 'ADVENTURIST POLICY'

PM241613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Carried Away by Imperial Smugness"]

[Text] The U.S. and West European press and speeches by those countries' politicians acknowledge increasingly frequently the exaggeration of the crisis of the present Washington administration's foreign policy course. They also rightly note the fact that this crisis is based on the U.S. ruling circles' adventurism and reluctance to heed the realities of the present-day world.

Imperial arrogance, megalomania and disregard for the interests of other countries, their own allies included, have long distinguished the position of those forces over the ocean who have been dreaming of establishing the world hegemony of dollar imperialism.

"World domination," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is, briefly, the content of imperialist policy, of which imperialist war is the continuation."

Dreams of such domination began to grip certain circles in the United States back in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. But long before that, the idea had begun to spread among Americans that their country had some special mission in the world and was seemingly called "by fate itself" to become the mentor and leader of all peoples. With the development of U.S. capitalism into imperialism this ideology has been embodied in frankly expansionist desires with respect to the countries and peoples of the Western Hemisphere and some Asian and Pacific Ocean countries.

"...A new awareness has come to us -- an awareness of our strength -- and with it a new appetite -- the desire to show this strength. It can be compared to the effect the taste of blood has on an animal..... Our people have a thirst for conquests just as the thirst for blood reigns in the jungle" -- this statement by THE WASHINGTON POST at that time graphically reflected the desires established among certain U.S. circles.

Of course, the "thirst for conquests" did not grip the U.S. people. It gripped the U.S. capitalist monopolies eager for a "place in the sun" who had arrived too late for the division of the world by the imperialists of other countries. This desire left its mark on all the subsequent policy of the U.S. ruling circles.

The appearance of atomic weapons in the United States generated unprecedented militarist euphoria across the ocean. Having learned nothing from the example of the collapse of Hitler's blitzkrieg, the Pentagon "brass" began to entertain the dream of a "lightning" victory through the destruction of cities, regions and entire countries by U.S. atomic weapons. This bellicose spirit also pervaded U.S. diplomacy and the press. "Power has been invested in the United States," the then Secretary of State J.F. Dulles declared. "Controlling mankind and making the world obey"; "We are the most powerful and politically active nation in the world" -- these insane allegations poured as if from a cornucopia from the pages of the reactionary newspapers and journals.

Imperial global-hegemonistic ideology was not immediately established as the prevailing ideology in the United States. The "madmen" still had to overcome the resistance of those circles which held sane positions and advised heeding the actual correlation of forces in the world arena, particularly after U.S. imperialism's loss of its brief monopoly of atomic weapons. However, instead of drawing realistic conclusions from the fact of the loss of this monopoly, the extreme imperialist grouping acted otherwise. A furious din was raised over the United States' so-called "lag," and on this pretext a course was steered toward a furious arms race. The Soviet Union was declared the "number one enemy" and "the source of all evil." Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism imparted to imperial ideology a sinister, bellicose nature that was implacably hostile to the peoples' desires for peace and social progress.

In the late seventies, the group which took the upper hand in the U.S. ruling circles was an influential one which believed that under the conditions of the undermining of the positions of the U.S. monopolies, the strengthening of U.S. rivals among the imperialist powers and the growth of the developing countries' role in the international arena, it was necessary to put an end to the period of detente and stir up the international situation. The calculation was that in this atmosphere, aided by "strong-arm methods," they would be able to restore U.S. hegemony at least within the framework of the capitalist world. The determining role in the elaboration and implementation of foreign policy shifted completely to the faction with a clearly expressed "hawklike" orientation.

The policy of preparing an aggressive war was put to the fore. Reactionary U.S. bourgeois ideologists like Strausz-Hupe, Kintner and Possoni openly state: "The most important aim is not the preservation of peace at any price... but the destruction of communism." "... Communism, the obscurantist William (Shlamm) wrote in his book "The Limits of a Miracle. The Story of Germany" [Granitsy Chuda. Rasskaz o Germanii], "flourishes under conditions of peace, wants peace and triumphs in peace.... The West, if it wants to avoid annihilation, must be imbued with a terrible determination to wage war." "We will begin war ourselves, however unpleasant that may sound," Herman Kahn, director of the Hudson Institute, has declared. And S. Cohen, the herald of neutron death, asserts: "The drive for war is in man's very nature."

And these were not just words. As a result of the U.S. ruling circles' course, the horizons of international politics are frequently being veiled by the smoke of military conflagrations. According to the calculations of some researchers, in the period since World War II imperialism has unleashed approximately 150 wars and military conflicts with over 25 million victims. In various conflict situations Washington has already, on dozens of occasions, threatened to use nuclear weapons, including on several occasions against the Soviet Union.

The policy of blackmail and intimidation is used not only against the socialist countries and developing states which have chosen the path of social progress. The weapon of coercion is also aimed against the countries that act as U.S. allies but are U.S. rivals.

The point is that in the capitalist part of the world the changes causing mounting alarm among the ringleaders of U.S. big business are increasingly obvious. The time of the West European countries' economic dependence on the United States has passed. Today the European multinational conglomerates are operating confidently, capable of vying with transatlantic giants in the most diverse spheres. Now it is not the United States which is issuing an economic challenge, including a technological one, to West Europe and Japan but just the opposite. The U.S. economy's internal difficulties are growing.

Addressing a press conference on 29 July, the present White House incumbent described the U.S. economy as being on its knees. "Long years of runaway inflation and high interest rates and taxes," the President said, "have deprived people of their incomes and weakened each family's ability to pay its expenses and save for the future.... Many Americans are still suffering. Americans have developed the feeling that the economy has caught them in a trap." Here, of course, the speaker kept quiet about the fact that one of the determining reasons for this situation is the administration's gigantic expenditure on the arms race.

The U.S. ruling circles are trying to find a way out of their difficulties at the expense of other countries, including allies, the West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes: "In the U.S. desire for world domination the Reagan administration intends to push the Europeans aside or go over their heads."

While seeking to weaken West Europe's economic autonomy, Washington is at the same time counting on turning the states of this region into obedient tools of its aggressive policy and in particular imposing on them at any price the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles.

In the course of the economic war unleashed by the U.S. administration, Washington is directing its main efforts today against the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline project. This unseeming campaign is not restricted to encroachment on the sovereign rights of the West European countries.

The "gas-for-pipes" project is an important act of cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries. In an attempt to block its implementation the U.S. administration is trying to undermine the very foundation of economic cooperation between countries with different social systems and also the fabric of detente. This is thus a direct infringement of the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference which is signed by a U.S. President.

Naturally this adventurist policy is generating mounting condemnation in the United States itself. The well-known U.S. scientist Henry Steele Commager wrote recently in THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE: "Trade is an instrument of peace and not of war, not even cold war. It is a very great pity that our current political leaders are so poorly acquainted with history, foreign policy and economics."

Of course, the transatlantic adventurists' hopes of halting, with the aid of a blockade or sanctions, the advance of the country of communism under construction are utterly unfounded. The USSR's economic successes and our country's achievement of military strategic parity with the United States are not a fortuitous result but a reflection of the economic, scientific, and industrial and technical potential which socialism possesses today. The militarist circles' plans for using the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution to leap ahead in the arms race, to acquire "trump cards" in the context with socialism and to undermine our positions in the economic competition with capitalism are therefore unfounded.

Even the bourgeois press issues warnings about this. "In the 65 years of its existence," the West German newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes, "the Soviet state has withstood harder trials than the absurd trade war."

And hopes of undermining the international positions of our country, whose consistent peace-loving foreign policy is supported by the overwhelming majority of the earth's population, are utterly absurd. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, reasonably observed: "Those who believe in the possibility of isolating the Soviet Union in the 1980's are inclined toward either illusions or adventures."

By making the arms race, diktat and violence the be-all and end-all of its policy, U.S. imperialism is setting itself against all mankind. In the world today, where the decisive part is played by new natural laws of social development not subject to imperialism, this policy has no chance of succeeding.

U.S. ACTIONS IN INDIAN OCEAN, PERSIAN GULF CITED

GF211828 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Militarists Continue Hostilities in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Press reports say that with a view to using the new military bases in Pakistan, the United States is increasing its pressure on that country. Political observers believe that this question is one which talks in Washington between President Reagan and Ziaul Haq will focus on. It is common knowledge that the Pentagon is demanding [word indistinct] bases in Karachi. This makes it clear that Washington is strengthening its supply of military equipment to Pakistan, namely the supply of missiles, aircraft, (?radios) and other types of weaponry.

On the other hand, the establishment of a special center in Islamabad is currently under consideration. This center will control arms supplies to Pakistan from the United States. In short, it is apparent that the United States is endeavoring to make Pakistan (?act as a war chariot) -- that is to say, the United States is endeavoring to restore Pakistan to the position it held in Washington's strategic framework during the existence of the aggressive SEATO and CENTO organizations.

In light of all this, it must be pointed out that such (?plots) are not just being drawn up for this side of world with Pakistan in mind alone. It should be recalled that Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean is in fact an unsinkable aircraft carrier of U.S. imperialism.

Having bases in (?various parts of the world) gives U.S. imperialists an opportunity to deploy their warships in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea. Currently, the number of these ships totals 60. U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers Enterprise and Constellation, which became famous for taking part in the war U.S. imperialism waged against the people of Vietnam, are spearheading those 60 warships.

The ships of the U.S. naval forces frequently dock at ports close to the Persian Gulf. This began at a time when the national liberation movement strengthened in the region. For example, it should be recalled that [words indistinct] of the Iranian revolution -- that is to say at a time when U.S. imperialists supported the shah of Iran to drown (?the Iranian revolution in its own blood) -- Enterprise and Constellation cruised near the Iranian coast.

Meanwhile, it should also be recalled that the United States has declared the Persian Gulf as a region within the sphere of its vital interests. In fact, it has deployed a number of units of the Rapid Deployment Force to this region and organized widescale military exercises with a view to intimidating the countries bordering the gulf. It should be recalled that such exercises have taken place in Egypt, the Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The press has described these exercises as an unprecedented show of strength. Currently, officials in Washington persistently exchange views on holding similar exercises. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine the danger U.S. imperialism's military preparations pose to the peoples and governments of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

It has become evident that U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf can at any time be converted into an open aggression against any of the countries bordering those regions. Meanwhile, feeling deep concern over the situation created in the world, the Soviet Union has moved to strongly support the view that the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region be converted into zones of peace.

Our country has proposed to all countries, particularly to the countries in the region, that foreign bases should not be set up in the Persian Gulf and that nuclear arms should not be deployed where they do not already exist. Other than this, the sovereignty of the countries bordering the Persian Gulf and their wish not to take part in alliances should be respected. Had the proposals made by the Soviet Union been realized, tension would have been removed from the region.

The peoples of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean have welcomed the proposals made by the Soviet Union. Regrettably, however, the United States, NATO and their allies, which are elements responsible for the continuing tension in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, have not responded favorably to these proposals.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON U.S. INDIAN OCEAN STANCE

PM201017 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 13 August publishes on page 1, under the headline "Peace for the Indian Ocean," a 1,500-word Igor Bulay "International Review" on the need to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone with particular reference to the current session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean. He outlines U.S. "militaristic activity" in the ocean and declares that the country "is accompanying its aggressive course with a massive campaign about the 'Soviet threat'." However, "the nonaligned Indian Ocean countries long ago recognized whence the threat to their security emanates."

Bulay blames the U.S. "provocative position" for the fact that the UN-advocated international conference on the Indian Ocean failed to take place in 1981 as scheduled, and accuses the United States of "trying to prevent altogether the international conference on the Indian Ocean and to lead the special committee's work away from the main task." "It is no accident that India's representative assessed the U.S. activity over this issue as a 'lamentable spectacle,'" he comments.

TRUD VIEWS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

PM230951 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 2

[Report by N. Kurbatov, chief of the Siberian Pipeline Main Construction Administration (Glavsibtruboprovodstroy), under the rubric "The 5-Year Plan's Shock Construction Projects": "Courage Route; the Builders of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod Gas Pipeline Step Up the Pace"]

[Text] Tyumen -- Even the experts are amazed at the speed with which the massive west-Siberia-center gas pipelines are being built. Main pipelines capable of delivering tens of billions of cubic meters of gas a year to consumers are commissioned virtually within a year. But such are the country's needs and the Tyumen north's mineral potential that even this is not fast enough. Six massive gas pipelines are to be built in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We Siberians are laying the pipelines' initial sections: from Urengoy to the Urals -- the most difficult and most complex from the construction angle. We are situated at the source of a vast river of gas and must therefore deliver our section 2-3 months ahead of other subdepartments of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises engaged in the construction of gas transportation systems. This is essential in order to give our neighbors a chance to test their sections of pipeline in good time. Siberian workers have always managed this task. The Urengoy-Gryazovets and Urengoy-Petrovsk gas pipelines were completed 3 months ahead of schedule. The construction of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline is ahead of schedule.

These triumphs do not come easy and are the fruit of the valiant and, at times, heroic labors of many thousands of pipelayers and our many allied industry workers.

The main problem facing those building gas pipelines in west Siberia today is that of overcoming or at least reducing the seasonal nature of work. Because of the severe natural conditions -- permafrost, marshland, and hundreds of rivers -- the greater part of all pipe laying operations is done in the winter. The circumpolar tundra allows only 6 months for intensive building.

This summer we plan to build 150 km of the linear section of the Urengoy-Novopskov and Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipelines. This is 150 percent more than was built last summer. Navigation on the smaller rivers of the north, via which cargoes for the construction of compressor stations and gas pipelines can only be delivered in spring, has consequently been more efficiently organized this year. During the brief navigational season, 30 km of pipes and construction materials and equipment were, for example, delivered to the site of the future Verkhnekazymskaya compressor station via the Kazym River, a right-hand tributary of the Ob River. This is a considerable achievement.

This summer subdepartments of the main administration are engaged in a broad range of operations involved in assembling and testing crane units on the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline and crane equipment for the Uzhgorod pipeline is being amalgamated into units at stationary bases.

Extending the pipelaying season even by a week yields enormous economic rewards and is the key to expediting work. For this reason equipment is already being made ready and techniques are being devised for freezing the ice across the fords on the countless rivers of the north. Artificial ice bridges can bear loads of up to 100 tons. A program expressly designed to ensure more efficient use of equipment has been devised and is being implemented. Two equally important spheres of work have been selected for this purpose. First, the servicing base is being expanded. A new plant to be commissioned in Tyumen, for example, will not only recondition standard equipment but also manufacture purpose-built machinery and simple mechanization means.

We know that under the extreme conditions in the north, machinery wears out more rapidly than in the country's central belt. Within virtually 1.2 years its productivity, and therefore the operators' earnings, is considerably reduced. Those operating new machinery are at an advantage. This factor has not hitherto been taken into account when determining rates of pay. The main administration has now devised a system whereby the length of time machinery has been in service is taken into account when calculating the wages of machine operators and maintenance staff.

Speed and quality. Just as the number of gas pipelines being laid is constantly increasing so the standard of workmanship required is constantly rising. Accidents cannot be allowed to occur on gas pipelines. Every pipelayer appreciates this. The work of dozens of top teams -- such as those led by B. Diduk, V. Volkov, N. Kotenev, V. Madenov, A. Perekhrest and V. Martynov -- bears, so to speak, their personal seal of quality and none of it is substandard.

The main administration has devised and now operates a comprehensive and stringent quality control system. Every welded seam is checked with X-rays. This is not stipulated by the state standard, but we do it all the same.

A targeted reliability program (yes, another targeted program; they are the framework within which we work) also makes provision for constant cooperation with our clients from the Ministry of the Gas Industry. In collaboration with operating staff, a group has been set up to review plans, and people have been appointed with responsibility for quality at every stage of work and for periodically checking pipeline sections which have already been delivered.

Much has been done but even more is to be done. Here are the figures. In the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan we are to lay more than 7,000 km of pipelines of varying diameters, mainly 1,420 mm. In comparison, 4,000 km were built in the course of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Some 28 compressor stations must be built during the plan period. The value of the work has now risen to a total of almost R1 billion a year.

Our main aim now is to complete the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline ahead of schedule, in 1983. Here in the north, this pipeline is the most complex of the six which are to be laid in the course of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The pipeline follows a new route and its path is blocked by more natural obstacles than in other places. Suffice it to say that construction workers will have to cross more than 200 km of tundra, nearly 150 km of permafrost, more than 100 rivers and a multitude of bogs.

The most important thing is to ensure that support bases and residential settlements with a full range of production, social and consumer service facilities are built along the new route before the coming winter season. Work is in full swing.

Unfortunately, we are currently encountering a number of difficulties hampering preparations for the pipelaying season. Suppliers are letting us down. Enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises are supposed to manufacture and dispatch 97,000 tons of ferroconcrete weighting to Glavsibtruboprovodstroy this year but we received only 26,000 cubic meters in the first six months of the year. If they tried, the suppliers could probably fulfill their dispatch plan by the end of the year but this does not suit the main administration at all! Unless we receive the weighting materials [utyaziteli] before 1 October -- the end of the navigational season -- we will not be able to deliver them to northern locations.

The main administration is to produce more than 100,000 cubic meters of additional weighting devices itself on its summer assembly sites. Under a targeted program we were allocated 53,000 tons of cement in the third quarter of this year. More than a month has passed but only 8,000 tons have been received. What is more, cement enterprises such as Estonia's Punanekunda plant and the Sebryakovsky, Bryansk and Magnitogorsk combines have not dispatched a single ton.

The laying of systems for transporting gas from Siberia to the European part of the country has been declared one of the central construction projects of the 5-year plan.

A council to coordinate socialist competition among allied industry workers in accordance with the "workers relay" principle has been set up under the AUCCTU. It includes machine builders, transport workers and planners. We urge those employed at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and in the cement industry to join in competition to ensure the ahead-of-schedule delivery of construction materials which we need particularly badly just now. We promise in turn to deliver our sections of the Urengoy-Novopskov and Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipelines ahead of schedule.

The discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration headed by President Reagan are aimed at hampering the construction of gas pipelines and compressor stations but we in the construction industry know that these measures are not a decisive factor as regards gas pipeline delivery dates. Every project will be completed on or ahead of schedule.

The main administration's pipelaying teams and engineers and all its employees are determined to finish laying the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline's northern section ahead of schedule. And so they will.

U.S. CLAIMS ON GAS DEAL DANGERS 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD251816 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 25 Aug 82

["USSR -- A Reliable Trade Partner" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union does not impose its natural gas on anyone. The current talk in Washington about some alleged political perils of the "gas-pipes" deal has a spurious, provocative nature, a TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Having curtailed its trade with the Soviet Union, which was never known to be of any significant scale, the present U.S. administration has now taken to task the West European countries which account for nearly 80 percent of the Western trade with the Soviet Union.

The USA is especially irked by the intention of the West European countries to purchase Soviet gas, rather than U.S. coal, to meet their energy needs, in exchange for their products.

One should recall that when, in 1972, talks were under way with a group of U.S. firms on supplies of Siberian gas in methane-carrying vessels via Murmansk, the U.S. administration adopted quite a positive attitude to the project. Although Soviet gas was, according to the U.S. press, to meet about 12 percent of the needs of the north-eastern U.S. states, U.S. authorities welcomed the diversification of gas sources, and did not perceive the venture as holding out a dangerous prospect of becoming dependent on the USSR.

The Soviet Union is rapidly increasing the production of gas and can assign part of it for exports. The countries of Western Europe, for their part, are interested in importing this valuable energy and chemical raw material. This reciprocal interest led to cooperation, started by the signing, in 1968, of the first agreement with Austria on supplies of Soviet gas and purchases of equipment in return.

During thirteen years 130 billion cubic metres of gas was supplied to Austria as well as to the FRG, France, Italy, and Finland. In the process, despite certain difficulties in the growth of Soviet gas industry in some of the years, there has not been a single case of suspended gas deliveries to the buyers.

The Soviet Union also intends to scrupulously abide by its commitments with respect to the agreement providing for annual deliveries, through the new export gas pipeline, of 40 billion cubic metres of gas. Although these are big quantities, they account for only tenth fractions of one percent of the tapped resources of the Urengoy deposit alone.

In trying to raise doubts regarding the Soviet Union's reliability as a partner, the U.S. administration is ill-intentionally distorting facts. Practice to date demonstrates that it is the United States that is an unreliable partner, lacking stability and continuity in its policy, with every new administration embarking on its own costly experiments damaging not only to U.S. companies but to international trade as a whole.

BENEFITS OF GAS PIPELINE DEAL EXPLAINED

LD252300 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Interview with Yuriy Baranovskiy, Soyuzgazeksport general director, by APN correspondent (Boris Karimokov), date and place not given; recorded -- Baranovskiy and (Karimokov) speak in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Excerpts] [Baranovskiy] The deal between the Soviet Union and several West European countries concerning the Siberian gas pipeline is beginning to take concrete shape. Right from the beginning the two sides were convinced that their cooperation is of mutually advantageous nature.

[Question] How can the Western countries benefit by this deal?

[Answer] Experts in the West European countries believe that supplies of Siberian gas will help resolve the acute problem of energy, improve the structure of energy balance and diversify the sources of fuel. This would eliminate the existing dependence on one single exporter. Secondly, taking part in building the pipeline stimulates business activity, which is especially important for the stagnant West European economy, above all for alleviating the crisis in its metallurgical industry and, thirdly, the deal of the century would reduce the burden of unemployment in the metal-processing industries, which has reached an unprecedented scale in recent years.

[Question] What is the advantage of this deal for the Soviet Union, especially since it doesn't have any such economic problems?

[Answer] The construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia with the help of Western credits will permit the Soviet side not to distract resources from other major projects which are now underway. Besides, there will be an improvement in the gas supplies to the Central Regions of the European part of the Soviet Union. And the foreign currency resources from the gas export can be used for purchasing equipment for other projects in this country. Nor can one forget the fact that close East-West economic cooperation, which this unprecedented project represents, will help consolidate the climate of mutual trust and international relaxation.

[Question] To what extent can the discriminatory measures adopted by the Reagan administration affect the Siberian gas pipeline project?

[Answer] The American discriminatory measures can in no way interfere with the progress of the construction. This is because the Soviet Union can itself build all the necessary equipment. We have already produced our Soviet-made machines for laying pipes which are not inferior and even better than such machines supplied from the United States. The success of the scheme depends on the people who are actually working on the construction. The sanctions introduced by the Reagan administration have been received by the Soviet workers with indignation and they now want to prove that the project can be completed even without the U.S. technology.

The Soviet authorities have adopted a special decision on measures which would ensure that the gas pipeline is completed on schedule. The export of Soviet natural gas will proceed in accordance with the existing contracts, that is beginning from 1984. Thus, the Soviet Union is offering firm guarantees to its business partners that despite the U.S. embargo and the problems it creates, the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe will be completed on time.

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO BUDDHISTS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 August publishes in the Morning Edition on page 1 the text of N.A. Tikhonov's greetings message to the Asian Buddhist conference for peace. It has been compared to the account published on page CC 1 of the 17 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

The IZVESTIYA version begins: [Text] To the participants in the sixth general Asian Buddhist conference for peace

I greet the participants in the sixth general conference of Asian Buddhists who come out for peace and against nuclear catastrophe.

Your forum has.... [supplying new introductory paragraphs; picking up second paragraph, line one]

Last paragraph, third line, reads in IZVESTIYA: ...and social progress. I wish you success in the work of the conference.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [adding sentence and signature]

UN SPACE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES WORK IN VIENNA

LD211946 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Vienna August 21 TASS -- TASS correspondents Lev Volnukhin and Aleksey Grigoriyev report: The second U.N. conference on exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes, which opened at the Vienna Hofburg Palace on August 9, ended its work here today. The participants in the U.N. conference discussed the present-day status and prospects of development of space science and technology, the use of accomplishments of space explorations in the interests of economic and social development of all countries.

The delegates emphasized the need of further development of mutually-beneficial international cooperation in space exploration for the good of the whole of mankind, and also broad possibilities of the use of accomplishments of space science and technology in such spheres as communication, prospecting for minerals, meteorology, cartography, navigation, agriculture and forestry, environmental protection.

The Soviet exhibition attracted more than 150,000 visitors. Its particular success was promoted by live television transmissions from the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 showing the work of the cosmonauts A. Berezovoy and V. Lebedev and also their meeting with the crew of the Soyuz T-7 space ship. The reportages were transmitted by the "space bridge" with the help of a receiving station of the Moskva communication system, which was installed here.

Prevention of militarization of outer space is of great significance for international peace and security, is a very important condition for continuation and development of international cooperation in peaceful exploration of the universe, the final document stresses. It calls upon all the countries to sign the treaty on the principles of activities of states in exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes.

The document reflects the stand of many delegations who came out against premeditated use of space equipment in case of a war conflict, and in this connection denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which is contrary to the norms of morals and international law, the barbarous destruction of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians and the aid being given to the aggressor in his expansionist policy.

Speaking today at the concluding plenary meeting of the conference, its chairman, Foreign Minister of Austria Willibald Pahr noted the successful course and constructive results of the forum.

Speaking on behalf of the group of East European socialist countries, the Soviet delegation expressed satisfaction with the successful completion of the forum.

IZVESTIYA'S MATVEYEV VIEWS U.S. 'SUBVERSION'

PM251405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev: "Imperial Ambitions"]

[Excerpts] The present U.S. administration is pursuing a course toward unleashing local conflicts in various parts of the world where the anti-imperialist movement is gathering momentum. It uses for this purpose the governments of other countries linked to it by military-political agreements. These aggressive tactics are discerned not only in the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The United States and South Africa are working together in interventionist acts against Angola. With the aid of the Beijing leaders, Washington is provoking hotbeds of tension in Southeast Asia. Special attention is paid to imperialism's subversive actions against the DRA. The Pentagon and U.S. special services are widening operations in Central America. Some $19 million have been allocated for such operations against Nicaragua. Feverish training of an "invasion force" is under way in neighboring Honduras. Part of the force has tried -- with little success -- to embark on acts of sabotage and subversion in Nicaragua. Inside the United States the "Alpha-66" terrorist organization, made up of Cuban counter-revolutionaries, is training similar thugs to be used against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries. The U.S. paper the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported that military instructors from the United States are in charge of the torturing of patriots in El Salvador.

As well as the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, rapidly put together in the United States for interventionist operations like those perpetrated by the United States in Indochina in the sixties and the beginning of the seventies, Washington makes a great play of the "Green Berets" and other special formations used for "secret operations." On 19 July THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that "the United States has unobtrusively started increasing its potential for antiguerrilla and sabotage operations and other unconventional types of warfare." A new operations center to coordinate subversive actions has been set up at Fort Bragg, where personnel for these forces have been trained for many years.

The French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE pointed out in this connection: "If the present trend establishes itself, the United States may soon become involved in new adventures in Central America, North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and again in Southeast Asia."

A recent speech by President R. Reagan at the CIA headquarters is evidence of this. The speaker extolled the "secret war" and said that CIA operatives "must be in the forefront in conditions of war and peace and in the shadowy world which exists between them...."

Clearly, there is a desire among the upper echelons of the U.S. state apparatus to raise the state of world tension to the point where the watershed between peace and war is obliterated. In this highly charged atmosphere priority is given to terror and violence, elevated by Washington to the status of "national policy." The CIA and other special services in the United States are being given broad new powers. In an interview for the U.S. journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, CIA Director W. Casey said that the buildup of his department's potential is "taking place in conjunction with the deployment of the Pentagon's forces."

The Pentagon's new 5-year program, which was published recently, proposes a course toward expanding U.S. sabotage and subversive operations in various parts of the world, and above all against the socialist states. It is pointed out that the United States "must breathe new life into forces for special operations and strengthen them so that U.S. might can be used in places where the employment of nonnuclear forces would be premature (!), inappropriate or unrealistic," particularly in Eastern Europe.

The same document also talks about a U.S. "economic war" against the socialist countries. The Pengagon and the CIA instigated the measures to curtail U.S. trade, scientific, technical and cultural ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which had already been sharply reduced through Washington's fault.

The CIA even set up a special body to keep an eye on companies in the United States and other industrially developed Western countries interested in trade with the Soviet Union. This department also had a hand in the decision, which provoked such protests in Western European countries, to crudely pressure them into renouncing contracts they had already signed with our country for the supply of equipment for the west Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

Addressing the U.S. Bar Association's San Franciso congress the other day, W. Clark, the U.S. President's national security aide, maintained that these obstructionist tactics by the United States "are not part of a trade war, but are a step in the name of human rights." Washington's importunate attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic are allegedly part of the fight for these "rights."

There is nothing particularly original in this course. On 10 October 1951, at the height of the cold war, the American Congress adopted a law "on mutually guaranteeing security." According to paragraph 101 of the law, $100 million was allocated to support "any selected people resident in the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania...or people who have fled these countries, in order either to form from such persons detachments of armed forces supporting NATO, or for other purposes when the President decides that help of this kind will contribute to the defense of the North Atlantic region and U.S. security." This is "defense" by means of terror and sabotage.

"The CIA Secretly Trained East European Armies" was the headline used by London's THE TIMES when it published a confession by former leading CIA operative James Angleton. He testified that back in 1956 his department was engaged in intensive training at a secret base in the FRG of natives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other countries for "semimilitary operations" in Eastern Europe for the purpose of overthrowing the socialist system.

The fact that these adventurist plans did not come to fruition does not mean that they did not pose and do not pose even now a potential threat to peace. That is why effectively not one Western government endorsed Reagan's calls for the launching of a new anticommunist "crusade."

The "psychological warfare" centers on the other side of the Atlantic, concocting schemes for "crusades," have the kind of mentality which makes even the Western figures who have the closest links with Washington dissociate themselves from them. C. Wick, who was appointed one of the leaders of the U.S. propaganda apparatus, casually mentioned that the United States is already "in a state of war"...

Indeed, in America itself the outburst of militarism and reaction is giving rise to grave anxiety among representatives of the ruling class. "What kind of country will the United States become if all the militarist plans are converted into reality!" -- exclaimed commentator T. Wicker in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently.

The U.S. public's alarm over the consequences of this course has not, however, led to any shift in the direction of moderation. Twelve or 18 months ago some U.S. observers were predicting that in time the Republicans, who have been installed in office, will acquire experience and will think more realistically. But as yet, there is nothing to confirm the correctness of their forecasts.

U.S. militarist circles, who have extreme aims in the foreign policy sphere, are also using extreme methods. The other day, the Washington correspondent of London's THE SUNDAY TIMES produced new evidence in this connection. Quoting White House aide Thomas Reed, the journalist wrote that the "U.S. President has decided that the next 20-year phase of history is ours to define."

The bankrupt nature of the bellicose imperialist course, which is graphically demonstrated by the lessons of history, also means the inevitable failure of the extreme methods to which its initiators are resorting.

'RADICAL REJUVENATION' OF PRC NAVY PLANNED

LD251714 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Press reports from China say that their country's first missile destroyer had been tested and hails the event as an outstanding contribution to building a new advanced Navy for China. Writer on international affairs Valeriy Chalin writes today that China is now acting on plans for a radical rejuvenation of its Navy. China's Navy already possesses 250 vessels of the basic type. Its personnel is double that of the British Navy. Its fleet of light surface vessels is the bigest in the world. The naval modernization program envisages the reinforcement of China's submarine fleet. Military experts believe that besides conventional submarines China is building up submarine missile-carriers. In October 1981, for instance, China commissioned a submarine carrying 12 strategic ballistic missiles with a capacity of up to 200 kilotons. There were several reports that sea-based ballistic missiles were being tested in China.

China's surface fleet is also being rearmed at high speed. Over the past several years outdated vessels of the basic type have been reduced by more than a quarter. The bias is towards heavy tonnage vessels capable of operating away from base for lengthy periods. Luda-type missile destroyers with a range of up to 4 and 1/2 thousand miles are getting special attention. Just recently Vosper Thornycroft and the British Aerospace Company concluded a contract for fitting out those destroyers with Sea Dart anti-aircraft and antivessel missiles and with sophisticated radio tracking devices. The report I quoted at the beginning indicates that destroyers with Chinese-made missile systems have also been commissioned.

China's rulers also intend to update the landing force of their Navy. The plan is to build heavy-tonnage landing craft and high-speed landing craft on hydrofoil. Recent reports said the Chinese Navy is also going to get auxiliary aircraft. A big group of military pilits is said to have undergone special training already.

Beijing explains that the Chinese fleet must be modernized in order to cope with task of defending China's lengthy sea borders. But military experts are of the opinion the objectives being set before the Chinese Navy today go far beyond those limits and not only military experts. Senator Baker of the United States Congress, for instance, remarked on visiting the Shanghai naval base that it is clear the Chinese intend to increase the operational capacity of their Navy over and above the latter's traditional task of shore patrol.

A Rand Corporation researcher [words indistinct] China is out to build up its capacity for demonstrating naval might as for away from its shores as possible. Incidentally, there was an instance of Chinese naval vessels showing the flag in the southern Pacific in 1980. The press in quite a few Asian states slated the action as a candid demonstration of strength. Parallel to updating its Navy, China is building naval installations at an accelerated speed in the South China Sea. Press reports often mention war based on Hainan and other southern islands. NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reports said a war base had been put up on the Paracels, islands that China took away from Vietnam. The Indonesian MINGGU MERDEKA commented in this connection. Its location [word indistinct] base is all but ideal for engaging a major scale aggression on any country of the region and that China is preparing actively for such is borne out by naval exercises which are being staged more and more frequently and with an expanding range of operation.

The fact Beijing is (?gearing) for action [words indistinct] appears the more sinister on recalling the territorial claims that China makes to territories belonging to Southeast Asian states. What's more, China views the South China Sea as an internal one. It demands the return of more than 10,000 islands and claims major economically rich portions of the shelves off Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines and other countries in the region. China's crash arms buildup program, specifically on the seas, combined with covert and sometimes overt threats against its neighbors cannot but cause anxiety in Southeast Asia, the rest of the Asian Continent and in the world for that matter.

EXPANDING MILITARY PRESENCE IN TIBET DESCRIBED

LD242238 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Viktor Serikov commentary]

[Text] China's military presence in Tibet has a brief but very eventful history. The Chinese troops appeared in the region back in 1950 to perform what they described as a liberatory mission. But that was the kind of liberation the local population refused to put up with. The local people's discontent brewed and grew into an uprising in 1959, which was suppressed by the Chinese troops. Ever since, Tibet has actually been living under a kind of martial law regulations imposed by the Chinese Army.

Examples of the past help us preceive the nature and purpose of the present-day military construction that China is carrying out in Tibet. It involves military airfields, strategic highways and railways, radar installations and missile launching sites. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT points out that the deployment of more rockets in Tibet in addition to the 100 already stationed there arouses a particular alarm of the public in the region. The newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS describes the mountain bases in Nagchu area, 320 kilometeres north of Lhasa, as the heart of the Chinese nuclear presence in Tibet. Long-range missiles mounted there are capable of striking at Delhi and another 20 major Indian cities. The 500,000-strong Chinese Army is stationed presently in Tibet. This is the army able to carry out offensive operations.

Under the protocol signed between China and Nepal in 1979 China got hold, in exchange for glaciers and inaccessible mountain peaks, of 10 important passes leading via Nepal to India, China besides got hold of the territory adjacent to the (Singbu), (Lipu) and (Rai) passes, the only strategic passages from China to India. These territorial gains were immediately used by the Chinese General Staff. A highway has already been built in the vicinity of the three passes leading to the village of (Taklakot). The construction is in progress in the area of several military installations.

The Chinese territorial gains also remind that under China's strategic plans, Nepal must turn in a matter of several hours [as heard], into a territory where the Chinese troops will be based in the main. The Nepalese magazine (ASITWA) states, therefore, that Chinese military preparations in Tibet are aimed against neighboring independent countries. Already today China takes advantage of its large-scale military presence in Tibet to meet its own hegemonistic ends. China uses its troops in Tibet as an instrument for bringing political and moral pressure on India, so as to force her to accept the Chinese version of a border settlement -- that is to legalize China's occupation of Indian territories and interfere in the domestic affairs of India. The Chinese news agency XINHUA has questioned for one the status of Sikkim as an Indian state.

China, it seems, is still toying with the idea of establishing a puppet Himalaya federation that would lie along the border with Tibet and where the Chinese troops would be masters as they are in Tibet. China would like to include in the federation (?seven) northeast Indian states and union territories as well as Nepal, Bhutan and certain parts of the territory of Bangladesh. Maoist groupings that have their strongholds in Tibet infiltrate these regions to play the role of a certain vanguard of Chinese regular army units. The Asian news media points out that the Chinese leadership still cherishes expansionist ambitions and call for giving a realistic assessment to China's policy in the region. This policy, especially China's efforts to build a stronghold of aggression in Tibet, must put the Asian public on the lookout.

INDIA TROUBLED BY WESTERN CREDIT POLICIES

LD251320 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi August 25 TASS -- The policy of the leading Western credit-financial institutions -- the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development -- is the cause of growing anxiety in India. In local business circles the apprehension is expressed that at the joint meeting of these organizations, to open in Canada early in September, the leading Western countries could undertake a new attempt to shift the burden of their economic disorders upon the shoulders of developing countries and at their expense to come out of the difficult situation. Commenting on the annual report of the International Monetary Fund on the status of the world economy, the newspaper FINANCIAL EXPRESS predicts a still tougher policy of granting credits to developing countries.

Many observers believe that the main threat to developing countries comes from the overtly discriminatory and tough stand of the United States. Trade and economic policy of the Reagan administration, the newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS writes today, hits hard the interests of developing countries. Their external debt to the West went up in the past two years to reach an astronomical sum of 56,000 million dollars. The United States more frequently resolved to overt protectionism and unpermitted methods in trade with other states. With prices of Western manufactured goods imported by developing countries being steadily on the rise, prices of raw materials exported by those states are all the time on the decline.

RPP: 'CIA OPERATIVES' SPYING IN KASHMIR

LD251504 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] American diplomats, many of whom are cadre operatives of the CIA, have lately become frequent visitors to the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, bordering Pakistan and India. Their interest in that state is apparently caused by their desire to establish contacts with representatives of splitting organizations as well as to spy on the defense installations there. The American CIA has long been trying to destabilize the internal political situation in India, which pursues an independent policy -- a policy that the United States finds not to its liking.

BANGLADESH PAPERS PRINTING BIASED REPORTS

LD242034 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Commentary by news analyst Vladimir Puchkov]

[Text] Looking through Bangladesh newspapers, THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, NEW NATION and BANGLADESH TIMES a few days ago, I again paid attention to the fact that almost all the international news is printed as seen by Western news agencies, including the ASSOCIATED PRESS, FRANCE PRESSE and REUTER. The news applies to the Soviet scene, too: domestic life here and the country's foreign policy. This happens despite the fact that there are standing agreements between the Soviet news agencies TASS and APN, on the one hand, and the Bangladesh news agencies, BSS, ENA, on the other, enabling them to turn to the original sources of news about the Soviet Union. And I'll now give you a concrete example of what the use of one-sided, often biased information can lead to.

On 28th July, the Bangladesh newspaper NEW NATION quoted a Western news agency as the source of an item about Peace March-82 that was passing through the Soviet Union. The item was far from being objective and this is not surprising since it was written bearing in mind the views and tastes of owners of Western newspaper, radio and television concerns.

Their attitude to the peace march then in the Soviet Union, involving hundreds of people from the Scandinavian countries, as well as thousands of Soviet people, (?had been reduced) to an attempt to prevent this march and since the march was already under way it was necessary to try by any means to discredit this idea, to belittle its importance. For this reason well before the march began the marchers were told they wouldn't be even allowed to stay in the Soviet Union and after the march did reach the USSR the Western media began to circulate rank slander about it.

Or this example: The Bangladesh periodicals devote much space to the so-called Afghan issue. Again most of the news on the issue is taken from reports by Western news agencies and this applies to an item printed in THE NEW NATION on 10th July as well as to items in THE BANGLADESH TIMES on the 8th and 14th of July. The items displayed a pathological interest in actions by bandits sent into Afghanistan for acts of terror against the civilians. The items actually whitewashed the atrocities of the bandits yet it is not the actions of the bandits that now determine life in Afghanistan. As that country protects the gains of its April Revolution it's going ahead with building a new life. One is amazed by the fact that Bangladesh newspapers that claim to be reliable and objective have nothing to report about this real activity.

Making use of the insufficient development of the media in the developing countries, the Western capitalist countries are undertaking a large-scale ideological expansion in those countries which has come to be called information imperialism. Asian, African and Latin American countries are fed information which distorts the real picture of international life and this is advantageous to the imperialists.

In this way the Western ideologists are trying to isolate the developing countries, to divert them from the struggle for peace, friendship and understanding between countries, to sow seeds of enmity and distrust in the world.

Finally, I would like to mention another item that appeared in the Bangladesh newspapers on 17th July. This was a call by the Bangladesh Press Commission chairman, (Atal Rahman Khalna), to all people who, by their counsel, remarks and suggestions could help improve the state of affairs in the Bangladesh press. I should say that this goal could be attained much faster given stronger independence of the national press in getting and spreading information.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA HITS U.S. MICRONESIA POLICY

PM241411 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 3

[Prof K. Malakhovskiy article under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth": "Tenacious Trusteeship"]

[Excerpts] The islands scattered about the world ocean are whetting the Pentagon's increasingly greedy appetite. Reports of the U.S. intention to assert its military presence in the South Atlantic, on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, had not yet left the newspaper pages before alarming news issued from Pacific Micronesia. Here it is planned to construct a new chain of American bases and military installations extending for 1,500 km. It is proposed, in particular, to construct bases for Trident nuclear-power submarines and U.S. strategic aircraft and to enlarge and modernize the ballistic missile test site on the Kwajalein Atoll.

W. Sherman, the American emissary on the U.N. Trusteeship Council tried to substantiate the militarization of this remote part of the world with reference to the mythical "Soviet threat" and to pass off his administration's actions as "a contribution to the cause of international security not only in the Pacific region but throughout the world." A foolish and clumsy lie! The peoples, and the inhabitants of Micronesia in particular, well remember how such "concern" for the maintenance of peace turns out. It was in Micronesia, in the fifties, for the first time in peacetime, that people became victims of nuclear contamination as a result of American atomic explosions. The Bikini and Eniwetok atolls are still deserted and are a radioactive graveyard.

One wonders why the U.S. military is behaving so unceremoniously here. For Micronesia, which is being prepared for the role of another "unsinkable aircraft carrier," is not a possession or even a colony but a U.S. trust territory. The answer to this question was provided clearly and unambiguously by the American diplomat F. Zeder. Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he declared: "The question of Micronesia's free association with the United States will be resolved finally in a relatively short time."

The Pacific islands' significance to the West is growing, for military-strategic and economic reasons above all. Military bases, space tracking stations, weapon and military hardward dumps, tests sites and training grounds for Marines and saboteurs have long been sited there.

The U.S. political maneuvers in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), which includes the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Archipelagoes, serve as a graphic example of the way imperialist powers are persistently seeking to preserve their dominion.

As the governing power in accordance with the UN Charter, the United States has pledged to help the trust territory to achieve self-government and independence. In fact, it has done its best to slow up its political development.

It was only under pressure from progressive forces at the United Nations that the American administration announced the setting up of the Congress of Micronesia in 1965. However, real power is still in the hands of the U.S. administration.

In 1969 the Congress of Micronesia began talks with the U.S. administration on the territory's future political status. The U.S. administration did its best to drag out the talks, at the same time kindling separatist trends on individual Micronesian islands. In 1975 representatives of the United States and the Mariana Islands signed a treaty according to which the archipelago became the commonwealth of the northern Mariana islands with the status of a "state in free association with the United States." The United States not only retained the military bases already existing on the archipelago's territory, it leased two-thirds of the territory of Tinian Island, the port area on Saipan Island and the island of Faraloon de Medinilla (0.8 square km), where there is a bombing range.

The treaty gave the United States the right to expropriate private property on the archipelago. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that this treaty signified the indefinite maintenance of U.S. control over the Mariana Islands. With the commissioning of new military bases in addition to the bases on Guam, the newspaper predicted, the Mariana Islands will become a "U.S. outpost in the Pacific."

The illegal action of the governing power in taking actions to split up the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands met with resolute condemnation at the United Nations. The division of the Mariana Islands cannot be considered legal until the question of ending the trusteeship over the entire trust territory is finally resolved. A change in the territory's political status must be approved by the UN Security Council.

By the beginning of the eighties three more state formations had been set up in Micronesia in addition to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau (the Republic of Belau). In 1978 the general principles governing U.S. relations with these three state formations on the basis of "free association" were formulated at a conference in the city of Hilo (on the Hawaiian Islands). The essence of these principles boiled down to the fact that after the end of the American trusteeship over Micronesia the United States will retain in full its military and economic control over the islands.

During 1980 the United States managed to initial with the Marshal Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau agreements on "association" with the United States after the end of American trusteeship. As is clear from F. Zeder's statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Washington believed that the time had now come to finally cast aside the camouflage. It is now preparing not only for the Mariana Islands but for all of Micronesia a colonial yoke of the Puerto Rican type under the signboard of "free association with the United States." "The Pentagon," the magazine PROGRESSIVE wrote, "does not intend to abandon its strategic expansionist plans just because a few thousand people want to continue their peaceful lives." Not only do the islanders want peace, but they are also struggling for it. More than 800 inhabitants of the Marshall Islands recently joined a protest campaign and pitched a tent city on Kwajalein Atoll. Last month a Minuteman II strategic missile was launched from U.S. territory into just this region.

U.S. 'MISCALCULATED' IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND

LD242246 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow radio commentator Vladimir (Tammin) writes about the causes of the U.S. political campaign against Poland, fanned with the active participation of American personalities, including the U.S. President:

Every sensible politician clearly sees that the plans to wrench Poland out of the socialist community, and thus undermine the world of socialism and weaken its position in the international arena, are doomed to failure. Socialist countries have shown more than once that they are capable of resolutely and efficiently defending their common interests. However, Washington continues its efforts to change the situation in Poland to the benefit of American imperialism. Saber rattling always accompanies official U.S. documents and speeches by American leaders.

The world has learned from them that there are more important matters than peace; that nuclear war is not so very terrible; that socialist countries are faced with the alternative of either changing their system or be condemned to a destructive war. The difficulties in the political situation in Poland and provocative insinuations on the subject of Soviet-Polish relations are used both by American propaganda and by official personalities in Washington to fan up tension in the world and to create a climate of mistrust. The American leadership has succeeded in complicating the international situation and speeding up the arms race. The threat of nuclear war has increased.

However, it is worth stressing for a start that this dangerous policy has not brought any benefits to Washington. It has not brought about an increase in its forces, nor in its influence in the international arena. This can be explained first of all by the fact that the military balance achieved between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, is, on the whole, lasting. It is very difficult to achieve a change in the ratio of forces at the present quantitative and qualitative level of armaments. But the mistake of the U.S. administration does not end here; the measures undertaken by it have caused results that are detrimental to it. The clear aggressiveness of the United States has caused a growth in the antiwar movement -- first in the West and then also in the United States.

In this connection it is worth recalling that aggressive imperialist circles also tried to make use of the events in Poland as a tool for weakening the antiwar movement. They reckoned that they would be able to put an end to it by whipping up anti-Soviet and antisocialist psychosis. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, in his interview for the French QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS last spring, hastened to announce publicly that thanks to the events in Poland the antiwar movement in Europe was being reduced to zero. (?But) the peace marches have shown that the optimism of one of the leaders of that aggressive bloc was premature. This does not mean, however, that NATO has given up its concept of eroding the antiwar movement through complicating the situation in Poland. Among other speculations, the events in Poland served Washington for a sort of propagandistic justification for the U.S. policy of undermining detente and returning to the cold war period as a pretext for the crusade against communism.

It is now evident, however, that Washington has miscalculated. It hoped it would thus be able to consolidate its own allies and compel them to return blindly into the circle of influence of U.S. policy. Unfortunately, it has become evident that the problems of disarmament, detente, and relations with socialist countries, including commerce, contrary to such calculations have become an additional cause of quarrels between West Europe and the United States.

But the more obvious Washington political failures become, the more stubbornly it tries to implement its own militant policy, again and again striving to take advantage of the complex situation in Poland. That is why aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism are interested in torpedoing the stabilization of life in Poland. Previous calculations to drown the serious bickering and controversies that have arisen within the Western bloc in the noise created about Poland, as well as weakening the antiwar movement and maintaining the course of the unstoppable arms race, are still in force.

U.S. PREVENTS POLAND FROM OVERCOMING CRISIS

LD252240 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Analysis by Yuriy Shalygin, Moscow radio commentator]

[Text] U.S. administration activists maintain that allegedly their only concern about Poland is for the Polish workers. (?But in fact) they have launched (?a packet) of economic sanctions at Poland which aim to prevent as much as possible the country from emerging from the crisis. Of course this reflects on the vital interests of all Poles. People in Washington maintain that allegedly their extreme anxiety arises from trade union matters. How sincere are such declarations was shown by President Reagan when he bashed the air controllers trade union in the United States itself.

Washington simply demands the rebirth in Poland of NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions] Solidarity in its former shape and composition. But it is not concerned with the trade union workers' masses, only with the extremist portion of the leadership which last year ever more openly strove for an antisocialist coup d'etat and the unleashing of civil war in the country. This was being done on the advice, and even the support, of instructions of Western subversive centers. This is proved by the documents found at Solidarity archives. The Polish press has reported on these documents in recent months.

During the 2 years of the Polish crisis unceasing interference in Polish affairs was carried out by the United States and a number of its allies in the NATO bloc. This interference, to be exact, started at the moment that the Polish state was created. [words indistinct] with the start of the August 1980 events, the antisocialist groupings such as KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] or the Confederation for an Independent Poland which focused their activity on ideologically working on Polish workers in the spirit desired by the West. The link combining these groups into one whole has become a radio station with the pretentious name of Free Europe, financed by the U.S. Government and broadcasting from the FRG. In this respect the statement of the former chief of the Polish desk, Nowak-Jezioranski, to one of the London papers is very telling. He said that without Free Europe, Solidarity would have never been created.

Now the RFE, jointly with VOA, as well as with radio stations financed by the governments of Great Britain, France and the FRG, in its broadcasts to Poland incites Poles in every way to riots and gives instructions to the antisocialist conspiracy concerning the organization of such riots. Recently a strong protest was expressed to the ambassadors of those four countries in Warsaw against the activities which violate the norms of international law. The U.S. State Department hastened to declare that this protest was baseless. However, this declaration is worthless since there are more than enough bases for it.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that an open propaganda aggression against Poland is now clearly seen. The article analyzed the rabble-rousing campaign by the West carried out recently. The adversary knows that time works for us and this is why it will do all it can to pile obstacles and hinder the process of gradual development, Wojciech Jaruzelski said in Warsaw on 23 August. He also stressed that the next attack by the adversaries of socialism should be foiled and [word indistinct].

RFE CONDUCTING PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND

PM250835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by V. Belyshev: "Provocateurs on the Air Waves, Who Is Inspiring the Counterrevolutionary Underground in Poland?"]

[Text] The notorious institution known as Radio Free Europe (RFE) is not averse to publicizing its Munich address yet again -- notably in German. But the address, like everything else in this institution, is phony. Located in a district of Munich, the radio center of espionage and subversion is wholly American; it is maintained with money specially earmarked by the U.S. Government.

Just now the RFE microphones do not cool down for a minute. A new propaganda campaign is in full swing. During the campaign the Reagan administration has been tossing particularly generous handouts to the Polish section of the chorus of radio slanderers. According to Western press reports, RFE is increasingly assuming the functions of the main center directing the subversive activity against Poland.

Thus Z. Najder, the current director of RFE's Polish section, once employed in the role of writer in the motherland he has abandoned, has presented his Washington masters with some sort of "concept of actions." According to this concept RFE becomes the main political center for Polish emigres hostile to socialism, primarily those acting on behalf of "Solidarity." It is also gambling on uniting around "the RFE's political program" not only forces in the West hostile to People's Poland but also the counterrevolutionary underground entrenched within that country.

This "united Front," according to its creators' designs, should try to fuel antisocialist trends in Poland, to render material support to the counterrevolutionaries, to brief them on the state of affairs, and supply them with instructions regarding times and methods of antistate actions. A rehearsal was performed recently. The reaction intended to use new provocative acts to "mark the anniversary" of the August 1980 strikes and other destructive actions which occurred 2 years ago.

The radio provocateurs are doing their best to make the RFE broadcasts an effective means of ensuring liaison and synchronization of actions among those who incite disorders in Poland. Equipped with detailed instructions right down to the date for beginning their "actions" and the "venue for operations," Polish agents of RFE recently tried to push immature young people, students and trainees into staging riots scheduled for 13 August.

However, Polish working people did not support the provocateurs who, incidentally, again used religious sermons and services in churches as a signal for action. The groups of lawbreakers, rebuffed by the forces responsible for maintaining order, retreated. A number of the ringleaders were arrested and some are to stand trial.

But there is no stopping RFE, since it fulfills Washington's orders. It has become known that it is preparing new "tests campaigns." To this end inflammatory antisocialist and anti-Soviet watchwords are being broadcast. The RFE Polish section, its leader boasts. is ready to make even more extensive use than at present of methods of misinformation and political incitement. The poisoners of the air from RFE, an analysis of its programs shows, are now trying to seek a greater synchronization of their "news" broadcasts to Poland with the broadcasts of other Western radio stations in Polish and also with proposed actions of internal Polish subversive elements.

As for the "longer-term" plans of the Munich CIA agents, they envisage the coordination of provocative actions carried out by the motley detachments of the Polish counter revolution. For instance, talks are under way with J. Giedroyc, chief editor of the Paris newspaper KULTUR, on the division of spheres of influences in the "European Theater," with RFE "taking on" the emigres in the FRG, the Scandinavian countries, Austria and several other West European states. The subversive radio center acts as the intermediary in rendering political and financial support to the Solidarity extremists and organized interviews and talks between politicians in the West and Solidarity members. It assumes concern for secret channels of communications between the West and Poland intends to create a ramified network of informers in Poland. RFE is particularly counting on the student and school youth among whom it proposes to create "RFE clubs," which are essentially illegal hotbeds for the corruption of young Poles.

Indeed, an enumeration of the perfidious designs of the gentlemen from Munich and their transatlantic employers would take up too much space. The main thing is obvious: Reluctant to come to terms with the irreversible defeat suffered last December by the forces of Polish counterrevolution nurtured with the aid of KSS-KOR, [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other counterrevolutionary groupings and united around the extremist grouping in Solidarity, the imperialist circles are seeking new opportunities for hindering the process of the consolidation and restoration of stability in Poland.

Washington is also enraged by the failure of the "sanctions" against Poland, the USSR and the other socialist countries which failed to have the effect their organizers were hoping for. It is for that reason that across the ocean they are again counting mainly on "tried and tested tools" -- lies, slander, misinformation and incitement in whose use RFE is highly skilled.

In this connection it is worth recalling once more that RFE's hostile actions against Poland, perpetrated, moreover, from the territory of the FRG -- a state linked with Poland by a treaty on relations -- are essentially aggression of a specific kind. These actions are incompatible with the norms of international law, primarily with the UN Charter and the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki which, incidentally, was signed by a U.S. President. It does, after all, attest to the U.S. undertaking not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

As we can see, as far as the United States is concerned its own pledges are not worth the paper they are written on.

TRUD VIEWS POLISH OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES ABROAD

LD252358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

["Summary" of TRUD article by Yuriy Vasilkov -- date not given]

[Text] The leaders of antisocial conspiracy [words indistinct] in the West realize that (?growing) stabilization in the country deprives them of social and psychological ground. The serious anxiety of antisocialist forces is caused by the eventual resumption of work by trade unions that stand on socialist positions, which work forces have been discussing for several months now. Radio Free Europe, which beams instructions on organizing disturbances in Poland, is also particularly active right now. A tactic has been worked out based on creating noise about all sorts of [word indistinct] and pouring oil on the flames of nationalist attitudes and demagogy. It also appeals for civil war methods to be adopted.

The counterrevolutionary emigration also shows feverish activity. (?After all), the interest in the activities of those circles has been diminishing in the West as their prophesies on the devastation of the economy and the exacerbation of the situation in Poland were proved false. For instance, of the Poles who found themselves in England after last December only a tiny group of turncoats has agreed to collaborate with the counterrevolutionary center. It is also characteristic that the British press, while devoting much space to Polish affairs, avoids publishing the materials prepared by emigres. Apparently it does not have much faith in the facts submitted by them, which after checking prove to be insolent lies.

[Words indistinct] in emigration, the decision was taken to establish in Brussels the so-called Coordination Bureau of Solidarity Abroad. The bureau announced that it would function until free trade unions are restored in Poland. [Words indistinct] that the leadership of the Solidarity Brussels bureau, the notorious Milewski and other (?turncoats) are least of all interested in trade union matters. They are consumed by a longing for the possibilities of undermining the foundations of Polish society through Solidarity and pushing the country into an abyss and chaos -- possibilities which were lost after 13 December. Mr Milewski right away started giving interviews to journalists. Speaking on Belgian television, he stated that the elimination of economic difficulties requires that the political difficulties be overcome first, although he did not state exactly what political problems he had in mind. However, the contents of (?those problems) is absolutely clear, especially since at one time Milewski belonged to the group of people who tried to found the so-called Polish Labor Party on the basis of nationalism and anti-Sovietism, which was supposed to play the role of an overt political opponent to the PZPR.

Many emigre activists openly collaborate with politicians of an ultra-reactionary hue, known for their traditionally anti-Polish attitudes, who demand a revision of postwar borders in Europe. For instance in the neo-Nazi Munich paper DEUTSCHE NAZIONALZEITUNG a certain Batory, posing as a representative of Solidarity, published a letter in which he wrote that he was organizing help for the warriors of freedom in the FRG.

This [word indistinct] had no scruples about publishing his letter in the organ of revanchists claiming one-third of Polish territory, while still calling his birthplace, Lodz, Litzmannstadt.

These emigre milieux formed in the West contain the strings pulling the counterrevolutionary elements inside Poland. (?Moreover), all this anti-Polish activity is generously financed and warmly supported by imperialists and their friends. For instance, as can be seen from the subversive activity carried out against Poland by the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union center, its financial assistance is given to all sorts of groups instigating disturbances against the Polish authorities. The center's president, Kirkland, who virtually incites counterrevolutionary groups in Poland, publicly states that the game is not yet over, and stresses that he approves of their tactics. It is also characteristic that an old CIA agent, Brown, was made director of the AFL-CIO department handling contacts abroad. Under his leadership the AFL-CIO center in Paris formed broad contacts with Polish counterrevolutionaries and Solidarity leaders. Through that channel large sums and printing and other equipment for reactionary conspiracy flowed into Poland. Solidarity emissaries regularly visited Paris where they used to meet Brown's people.

Polish affairs enabled Brown to occupy the position for which his experience in subversive action is particularly needed. After all, among the rank and file members of U.S. trade unions attitudes of dissatisfaction with Reagan's policy are now growing, as is the movement against the threat of nuclear war. It has been reported that Brown has been entrusted, among other things, with torpedoing the antiwar movement. In other words, the ties connecting imperialist interference in Polish affairs with the consistent offensive against working masses in general are now becoming clear.

Nor can one ignore the stand of some representatives of the Catholic Church. Meetings of people striving to disturb social order begin as a rule after services. It is in churches that groups of provocateurs directing riots are meeting. Moreover, some priests seem to have amassed considerable experience in rabble-rousing by preaching sermons imbued with political demagogy. All this suggests that some church leaders are not against playing a double game for tactical reasons, treating the church not only as a moral teacher but as a political opponent of the socialist system. This game, the Polish GAZETA ROBOTNICZA stresses, is very dangerous.

Attempts by adventurers to disturb the normal situation at work have no support in society and are [word indistinct] by the Polish authorities. Provocations inspired by counterrevolutionary conspiracy and (?its) centers abroad are against the wish of the majority of honest Poles to live and work in peace in their socialist motherland.

HONECKER RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN, OTHER AWARDS

LD241440 Moscow Domestic Television in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Erich Honecker has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and presented with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. These high awards pay tribute to his active participation in the struggle against fascism, his outstanding services in the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR, his great contribution to the cause of peace and the strengthening of the position of socialism, and are in connection with his 70th birthday.

FRG ADVOCATES CW BAN, ALLOWS U.S. STOCKPILING

DW251943 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] A photographic documentation published in the Federal Republic of Germany has triggered vehement discussions in the country as well as a statement by the Bonn government. The Monitor television program and the STERN magazine contributed important information to this. What is at stake is the new chemical weapon of the United States. It is to be stockpiled at a depot on the territory of the Federal Republic in an amount that would suffice to exterminate all life existing on the European Continent. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy today writes the following on the Federal Government's statement in connection with these publications:

The first thing that must be noted is that the existence of giant amounts of US nerve gases at the US Fischbach depot is no longer being denied. Only a year ago Bonn wanted to dismiss the subject from the agenda for not being of immediate interest. At the time it was said that the Americans would first ask Bonn for permission to bring these latest binary nerve gases to the Federal Republic, but as long as there was no such request there actually was no reason to get excited.

CDU [Christian Democratic Union] Prime Minister Vogel of Rhineland-Palatinate at the time even went so far as to allege that the American nerve gas deposits were an invention by Moscow radio. Now reaction of those responsible on the Rhine is somewhat more cautious. They no longer dare to maintain boldly that there was no reason for excitement for without Bonn's approval the Americans would not bring binary gases or other chemical weapons to the Federal Republic. Now government spokesman Ruehl has simply stated that the Federal Republic actually has no pertinent information, that the Federal Government by the way is in favor of a general ban on chemical weapons and that it had sent a corresponding request to the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva only 5 months ago.

This statement by the FRG Government spokesman certainly is somewhat more cautious than those made before, but has something changed in the matter itself? I think not, for the Federal Government now as then asserts that it was not informed by the Americans, that it did not know about which gases were stockpiled in this or that base, just as though Oklahoma or Texas were at stake and not a federal land of the FRG, just as though a crime of apocalyptical degree was not prepared, a crime against all European peoples, an unprecedented destruction of the environment, a transformation of air which we all breathe, something so fiendish that compared to it the sulphurous vapors that supposedly rise from hell are but the fragrance of flowers.

How can a government which, by the country's basic law, is committed to see to it that no actions are taken in the Federal Republic which might disturb the peaceful living together of peopels, how can a government which, according to the basic law, has the exclusive right to control the production, importation -- and I stress the importation, as Article 26, Part 2 says -- and the deployment of war machinery make that light of its responsibility, all the more so if it it is the government of a German state?

The allusion to the FRG's advocation of a general ban on the chemical weapons by no means relieves the Federal Government of this heavy responsibility, for the stockpiling of giant amounts of American nerve gases is a fact which cannot be outweighed by words, wishful thinking or spectacular gestures. What's more, the stockpiling of the United States chemical weapons on the FRG territory, meaning right in the possible theater of deployment of these weapons, constitutes an obstacle to the banning of chemical weapons which must not be underrated, because the necessary degree of trust is being underminded which is required for really solving the problem.

In the face of the assembly-line production of great numbers of the particularly lethal, barbaric binary nerve gases ordered by President Reagan and their stockpiling in the FRG, supported, if not tolerated, by the Federal Government, Bonn's verbal readiness for contributing to the general ban on the chemical weapons looks like rhetoric which serves the purpose of appeasing upset feelings, like a smoke-screen for the American poisoners.

FRENCH SPACE CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON JOINT PROJECTS

LD251734 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Paris -- Soviet-French cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space will be continued in the future. This was stated by Hubert Curien, president of the French national space exploration center, during an interview with a TASS correspondent. Curien said that the participation of woman cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya in the Soviet space crew was an important new step in space exploration. The participation of a woman in that mission, he said, speaks for the high level of development of Soviet space technology and the reliability of the Soyuz-T series spacecraft which also have been used by French cosmonauts during the French-Soviet mission. In the course of preparations for that mission, the scientist noted, many French women expressed a desire to take part in it. One of these was among the last five candidates, but unfortuntely she suffered a slight injury and had to drop out of the candidates for the mission.

IZVESTIYA SCANS RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

LD182304 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 18 Aug 82

["USSR-Austria: Steady Development of Ties" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- Ties between the USSR and Austria are "in a state of constant development, this being a result of the stability of the entire complex of relations between the two countries", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

The paper notes that "the fulfilment of agreements on economic cooperation existing between Autria and the Soviet Union offers Austria big opportunities. Questions of coordinating the efforts of the two countries in the solution of energy problems hold a prominent place in the long-term program of developing and deepening economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation in the years 1981-1990".

"An agreement on the basic terms of delivery of natural gas from the USSR to Austria for a period of 25 years was signed after the recent visit to the USSR by President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger", the article says. "A considerable part of this fuel will be received by enterprises of the nationalised sector of Austria's economy.

The General Director of the Austrian Oil Board Ludvig Bauer who signed this agreement, incidentally already the fourth, said in an interview to an IZVESTIYA correspondent that this agreement provides for deliveries of 1.5 billion cubic metres of gas a year. "The previous agreements with the Soviet Union were undeviatingly observed and there is every reason to believe that this time too the terms of the contract will be fulfilled to the full satisfaction of both sides", Ludvig Bauer said.

"Under another agreement signed recently the Voest-Alpine concern undertook to build a metallurgical plant in Belorussia within a period of two years on a turn-key basis. This means that the plant will be turned over completely ready to start operating. On its part Voest-Alpine purchased from the Soviet Union recently the technology of the hot repair of steel converters allowing to carry out this operation virtually without stopping the production process", the newspaper concluded.

KALIN MEETS WITH SYRIAN MINISTER, PLO OFFICIAL

LD251230 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 25 TASS -- The visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, discussed here on Tuesday the situation that has arisen in the Middle East as a result of Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people as well as questions concerning bilateral relations between Syria and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation, consisting of Ivan Kalin, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Vladimir Terebilov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, minister of justice of the USSR, is staying in Syria on a working visit.

On the same day the Soviet parliamentary delegation met Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the National Council of Palestine. He highly assessed the firm principled stand adopted by the Soviet Union, in connection with the events in Lebanon and expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for its invariable assistance and support to the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine.

On behalf of Soviet parliamentarians and the entire Soviet people Ivan Kalin expressed solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Palestinian people against Israel's barbarous aggression. The Soviet people, he stressed, are shocked by the crimes committed by Israeli troops on Lebanese soil. They condemn the policy of the United States (?which) is playing the unseemly role of an assistant and protector of the interventionists. A lasting peace cannot be reached in the Middle East without a cardinal and just solution of the Palestine problem within the framework of an all-embracing settling of the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said.

PRAVDA ASSESSES LEBANON SITUATION, MIDEAST CRISIS

LD260606 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 26 Aug 82

["Lebanese Tragedy and the Middle East Crisis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- The Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is now leaving Beirut, has gained in that war true international recognition, which it was long seeking. Israel, which might seem now to be the master of the situation, has lost all of its moral trump cards, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

In other words, it has not only suffered a moral and political defeat but has again proved its reputation of an aggressor state, of an occupier state, which is out to impose its will on the neighbour peoples through force.

It is not yet time to sum up the results of the war. The war is continuing, the aggressor is tramping on the Lebanese soil, sending there ever new troops. But one conclusion can be drawn already now. PLO is leaving Beirut unconquered. The organization has withstood the onslaught of the aggressor. The aggressor has failed to rout it and remove from the political arena. [sentence as received] The slogan of creating an independent Palestinian state has not been removed from the order of the day either, as this is impossible. The four million Palestinian people cannot be destroyed, like it is impossible to destroy its natural striving for freedom and independence. The problem of self-determination of the Palestinian people exists. This is an objective reality which Israel and its patrons will have to consider.

It is easy to see, the newspaper points out, that Israel's actions accord with the strategic designs of the United States in the Middle East. Washington's policy throughout many recent years has been that of open striving to force its military-political diktat on the Arab peoples. In this case, Israel appeared as an American policeman acting according to the will of U.S. imperialism.

The USA is ensuring a political cover for Israel's aggressive sorties. It is assisting its client also by openly pursuing a course for splitting the Arab world. Thus, the notorious Camp David accords signed by the USA, Israel and Egypt have practically withdrawn the biggest Arab country from the front of opposition to the aggressor. It is not fortuitous that the Western journalists write that the fifth Middle East war is notable not only for its length, an unprecedented number of victims and destruction, but also by the fact that Egypt did not take part in it but confined itself only to diplomatic demarches, while a number of other governments displayed unusual passiveness.

This is a result above all of the Camp David deal, which has given the aggressor a free hand and once again borne out that the strategic aims of the USA and Israel in the Middle East are in general the same, PRAVDA stresses.

It must also be noted that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has most acutely raised the question of the Middle East situation as a whole, by reminding once again about the need of the speediest settlement of the conflict in that part of the world. Historical experience has shown that only a comprehensive settlement can ensure peace for the peoples of the Middle East and not the "big stick" policy, diktat and separate deals, not the policy of conniving with the aggressor. This difficult problem, the newspaper points out, can be resolved only through collective efforts of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which has proved its viability in the course of grim trials that have fallen to its lot. With this aim the Soviet Union proposed the convocation of a (?representative) international conference. As Leonid Brezhnev pointed out: "The Soviet Union is ready to work practically in that direction, by loyally cooperating with all who would like to make their contribution to establishing durable peace in the Middle East."

The situation is such that the conflagration in the Middle East threatens to grow. Therefore an end must immediately be put to it, the stop must be put to the Israeli aggression, the article says in conclusion.

U.S. POLICY, PLANS FOR MIDDLE EAST EXAMINED

'Pro-Palestinian Campaign'

LD251822 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Sergey Yevgenyev commentary]

[Text] Judging by recent statements by various U.S. officials, one can detect hints that despite everything the United States intends to work towards resolving the Palestinian issue. Meanwhile, these leaders show affection for and curry favor with the Arabs who have been extremely annoyed by Washington's attitude to the Lebanese events. It is said that two members of the Reagan team -- Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz -- are taking part in this U.S. game.

In my opinion, it is necessary first of all to know why it is that the United States, which adopts a clearly hostile attitude toward the Palestinian people and which has proven this by its direct participation in the Israeli crimes against this people, needed to embark so quickly on talking about the need and even the desirability of resolving the Palestinian issue. One reason for this is that the steadfastness and daring of the Palestinians and their vanguard, the PLO, not only foiled the U.S.-Israeli plan to destroy the PLO in Lebanon but enhanced the position of the Palestinian patriots led by the PLO and raised it to a level unprecedented in the entire world.

Also, as a result of the huge wave of indignation at the actions of the Israeli intruders and their protectors and supporters, the Americans, Washington found itself in almost total international isolation. This caused grave political complications for Washington in its relations, even with its allies. This being the case, it is only natural that the White House wants to disclaim association, even on a small scale, with the Israeli piracy and to seek political [word indistinct] in the Arab world.

But Washington's well-advertised intention immediately entered into irresolvable conflict with the entire U.S. political concept which regards all other peoples as simply a target for U.S. vital interests. What did Defense Secretary Weinberger say, for instance, when he was talking about the future of the Palestinian people? Replying to questions by the CBS network, he said: The Palestinian people must have, in one way or another, a recognition that they also have the right to some of those ordinary qualities that other peoples have. What does Weinberger mean by qualities? Does he mean this people's Palestinian state and its sovereignty, just as the rest of the peoples have? Certainly not! To Weinberger, qualities means the provisions of the Camp David accords which are interwoven with Israeli barbed wire by which they are trying to rob the Palestinian people of their homeland for good.

Let us now see what Secretary of State Shultz said within the framework of the pro-Palestinian campaign, if one can use that expression, on which Washington has embarked. He said without leaving [word indistinct] that the essence of the issue lies in the Palestinian people obtaining the right to vote when (?finalizing) the conditions according to which they will be administered. Observe, dear listeners, that what is sought here is not for the Palestinians to administer their own affairs, but that these affairs should be administered by someone else. Where, then, is the solution to the Palestinian issue, when the Palestinians are denied the right to self-determination and the right to set up their own state?

Military Penetration

LD251008 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Washington, Aug 25, TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Legantsov reports: As is reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the Pentagon is now drawing up plans of holding in autumn this year large-scale exercises of American air, naval and ground troops on the territory of Oman. Armed forces of Oman will also be involved in the exercises.

Deployment of big contingents of American troops in the region, rent with war conflicts, is of an obviously provocative character and cannot but lead to a further aggravation of the situation in the region. Demonstrating force, the United States seeks not only to assure the monarchic regime of Oman of its friendship. The main aim of the United States is to intimidate the countries of the region conducting an independent foreign policy course.

Absolutely obvious is also another intention of the Reagan administration -- to give the Pentagon a possibility to check in practice plans of conducting a world war, and important place in those plans is assigned to the Middle and Near East. It is not accidental that the United States is setting up in that region and adjacent countries a whole network of military bases. Diego Garcia base is being modernized at an accelerated pace. Agreements were signed with Oman, Somalia and Kenya on the use of their national bases by American Armed Forces. The United States has already got a practically uncontrolled access to air fields and ports of Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel. A big American contingent of troops is now in Egypt under the guise of "an international force". Marines have now been dispatched to Lebanon.

The Washington-planned new militaristic games reaffirm once again the fact that the U.S. administration is speeding up military penetration in the Middle and Near East.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS ON CONTINUING RESISTANCE

LD250842 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 25 TASS -- Armed units of the Palestine resistance movement are being pulled out from Beirut in a well-organized way. The fourth group of Palestinians, 1,300 in all, left Beirut aboard a Cypriot ship towards the North Yemeni port of Hudaydah.

Radio Beirut also stressed that preparations are being made for evacuation of a group of Palestinians from the Lebanese capital to Syria by the Beirut-Damascus highway. In this connection Lebanese Army units started taking up positions in the area of Galerie Sim'an. Helicopters of the U.S. Sixth Fleet landed yesterday at Beirut sea port. American officers who came by the helicopters conducted contacts with Lebanese authorities and the command of the French military contingent.

In the course of his inspection tour of Palestinian positions in west Beirut Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat told foreign journalists that despite the pull-out from the capital of Lebanon, the Palestine resistance movement remains a vivid reality. The joint actions of the Palestinian and Lebanese national patriotic forces, he said, will become an example of fraternal unity forged in the common struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Palestinian and Lebanese fighting men who prevented the enemy from intruding into west Beirut, emerged victorious from the Lebanese battle, stressed member of the Fatah Central Committee Abu Iyad. They crashed the myth on "lightning wars" of Israel and proved their ability to withstand, arms-in-hand, the Zionist military machine. As to the civilian Palestinians, staying in Lebanon, Abu Iyad said, the Lebanese Government gave guarantees of their safety. "But the enemies should not forget that we shall avenge for every Lebanese and Palestinian who has suffered."

Summing up the preliminary results of the aggression against Lebanon, Beirut University, Radio Damascus reported, issued the data saying that 90 per cent of the victims of Israeli genocide are civilians, predominantly women and children. The aggressor troops killed 8,000 and wounded 20,000 people, most of them in Beirut and Palestine refugee camps, the radio reported. On the territory of Lebanon interventionists destroyed a number of big cities, razed 30 villages and 14 Palestine camps to the ground.

According to information coming from Lebanon, the Israeli military prepares ground for a new broad-scale aggressive action in the north of the country and in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Columns of military equipment, including tanks and heavy artillery, are being moved to those areas every day. Aggressors' provocative actions became more frequent. According to a report of the "Voice of Lebanon" radio station, Syrian positions near the settlements of Rshaf, Al-Qubbay and 'Alayh were yesterday fired at by Israelis from artillery guns and machineguns. All roads leading to the Al-Biqa' Valley are blocked up by Israeli patrols. In Lebanese political circles they do not rule out a possibility that Tel Aviv could resume combat actions in order to occupy the remaining part of the Lebanese territory.

RPP ADDRESSES ISRAELI SOLDIERS ON ATROCITIES

TA251445 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] It would be worthwhile for Israeli officers and soldiers in Lebanon to listen to us. It would be worthwhile for those through whom some of the most ghastly atrocities committed in the second half of the 20th century have been carried out to listen to us. What do those who carry out Begin's insane ideas -- and his patrons across the ocean -- think about? What thoughts go through their heads when they are killing the beloved mothers of another people, and when they are burning little children with napalm and phosphorous bombs? It is inconceivable for them all to accept their positions, for their consciences to be lost on hearing Begin's hypocritical claims about the country's security needs, for them to accept the name Peace for Galilee, which is based on rivers of human blood.

The Arab victims -- are they not innocent and human, as are all humans? Does blood not run in their veins, as it does in the veins of the Israelis? Is the killing of people who lost their homeland because of the ruling circles in Israel, and the killing of Lebanese in their own country, is this called the defense of Israel's security?

Have the Israeli soldiers who are killing innocent citizens on Lebanese soil forgotten how to think logically? Perhaps they have forgotten altogether the thinking process; perhaps they are behaving as they are because, morally, they have descended to the level of fascists, as they are being described today throughout the world. According to television news films shot in Lebanon, there are indeed people like this, although it is in no way possible to believe that they are in the majority.

While they are blindly obeying orders, they are [words indistinct] honor of Sharon. Is there really a military code forcing someone to turn into an animal, to conduct a war against women and children and to hold innocent civilians in concentration camps just because they belong to another people? Colonel Geva' found enough courage to take a humanitarian position, to refuse to participate in the dirty war. To obey orders blindly is a crime, and it is clear that even in the ranks of the Israeli Army there are no few people who understand this, but who are prepared to be a party to the bloody deeds.

We would like to believe that [words indistinct]. The day will come in the State of Israel -- and we wish this for you -- when Begin's name will arouse profound horror among everyone. Whatever is in the heart of a soldier far from his country, he certainly dreams of returning home to his family, to his mother, his wife or his bride. But how will he be able to look at his dear ones? What will they be able to read in his eyes? Many fathers and mothers of Israeli soldiers understand what is happening in Lebanon today and they are protesting against the cruel war. They are going out to demonstrate in the streets, calling for their sons to be returned home. They do not see those fighting in Lebanon as heroes and they want their sons returned quickly. They do not want them to be partners in the dirty war.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ON SETTLEMENT

LD241254 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 24 Aug 82

["Begin's and Sharon's Pyrrhic Victory" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- "The withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from west Beirut is Begin's and Sharon's Pyrrhic victory," said Tawfiq Toubi, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel in a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA interview which is to be published in the issue of the newspaper of August 25. Tawfiq Toubi stressed that the Israeli aggression had been "prompted by the striving to impose on Lebanon a puppet regime that would express the interests of the USA in that region and serve the expansionist aims of Israel itself."

"The crisis can be settled only through granting the Palestinian Arab people the right to self-determination and creation of their own state," Tawfiq Toubi said. With that aim it is necessary to achieve a peaceful settlement between Israel and the Palestinian people on the basis of mutual recognition of the rights of the two states to existence.

Tawfiq Toubi pointed out that it is only with the assistance of the international community that a just Middle East settlement can be achieved. "We maintain that the convocation of an international conference, as was proposed by Leonid Brezhnev, with the participation of all sides concerned, in the first place of the Palestinians as represented by PLO, Israel, the neighbour Arab countries, the USSR, the USA and other European states concerned, is the natural framework for a dialogue for peace in the Middle East."

Touching upon the internal political situation in Israel, Tawfiq Toubi said: "It is becoming increasingly clear to the Israelis that the war is not in their best interests, it will not lead to peace with the Arab countries, which cannot be without peace between Israel and the Palestinians." He pointed out that for the first time throughout all wars of Israel the actions against the militaristic policy of the ruling circles had assumed a large-scale character in that country.

FRIENDSHIP AWARD PRESENTED TO ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL

LD260124 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 25 TASS -- Antanas Barkauskas, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, presented the Peoples' Friendship Order to Deputy Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Tawfiq Toubi in the Kremlin today.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government Antanas Barkauskas warmly congratulated Tawfiq Toubi with the high award in recognition of his services in the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, his vigorous work in the name of friendship among peoples, his contribution to the strengthening of fraternal relations between the Communist Party of Israel and the CPSU and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Speaking in reply, Tawfiq Toubi expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and Leonid Brezhnev for the high award.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR TERMED 'DETRIMENTAL' TO BOTH SIDES

NC260837 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpt] The Iran-Iraq war is unnecessary both for your country and for Iraq. This war, which was to a large extent fomented by Washington, is tragic in that it is meaningless. This war is necessary only for the imperialists who are the enemies of both nations. By claiming the need to defend U.S. national interests and regional security, the U.S. imperialists have stationed their warships and Air Force in the Persian Gulf region and they have also stationed suppressive forces known as the Rapid Deployment Force in this region. But this so-called defense is extremely dangerous.

During Leonid Brezhnev's recent meeting in the Crimea with Tsedenbal, leader of the People's Republic of Mongolia, it was pointed out that the continuing Iran-Iraq war has dangerously aggravated the regional situation and is undoubtedly detrimental to both sides.

The imperialists, who interfere in others' affairs and who resort to aggressive acts in various parts of the world, want to place the Near East under their control and to continue their unimpeded exploitation of this region's oil, as was seen during the rule of the Iran-British oil company and the international consortium in Iran. Yes, the imperialists are perfidious and cunning enemies. Nevertheless, the era of their rule is ending and the nations that have risen in a national liberation struggle can see freedom rising ahead of them.

IRANIAN ASSURED ON MUSLIM RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS

NC240757 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Aug 82

[From the "Special Program for Youths"]

[Text] Mr Nurollah Rowshani wants to know whether Islamic religious books are published in the Soviet Union, and if yes, by whom. Mr Nurollah Rowshani, religious books are published by the societies of Muslim clergymen, of which there are four in the Soviet Union. As an example, we refer to the society of Muslim clergymen of Central Asia and Kazakhstan which, only recently, has republished the Koran six times. A collection of the traditions of Imam al-Bukhari, Al-Jami' as-Sahih and (Adib al-Bufrat) have also been published. Lunar calendars are published each year. This society of Muslim clergymen translates the magazine of the Soviet Union's Muslims into the languages of the people living in the eastern USSR and into Persian and Arabic as well.

SOUTH AFRICAN TACTICS AGAINST SWAPO CITED

LD251136 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- The blood of people who want to become free is shed in Namibia at the will of South African occupiers and their patrons in the West, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today in connection with the day of solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia.

The occupiers use all means, including the favourite colonialist "divide and rule" policy, setting some ethnic groups of the population against others.

Stepping up terror agains the local population, the occupiers do not abandon attempts to compromise the SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and its Liberation Army (PLAN) in the eyes of the local population. Recently the South African racists provided the world public opinion with another "canard". Pretoria, referring to testimony by a certain deserter from [word indistinct] (whose name was not mentioned "for security considerations"), has raised noise to the effect that combat detachments of the patriots are allegedly -- the hirelings of the Soviet Union! What did the South African propagandists need those inventions for? In order to justify their own methods and devices of fight against the Namibian people.

It is well known and has been proved documentarily that it was precisely the Republic of South Africa that set up special detachments of mercenaries, "Koevoet" and 32nd Battalion "Buffalo" which have on their conscience unbelievable crimes. Men from the "Koevoet" and "Buffalo" come at night and tell Africans: "We are guerrilla contacts. Our people hide nearby. They need food." A person who decided to help or simply concealed his meeting vanishes without a trace.

For these and other doings the "valour" of the commander of the mercenaries, Feliciano Costa, was crowned with one of the highest distinctions of the Republic of South Africa, the "Cross of Honour" order. It was personally presented by the racist prime minister himself, Pieter Botha.

But whatever the meanness and crimes the occupiers and their assisters resort to, they cannot intimidate the Namibian people and defuse the intensity of the struggle for freedom. This heroic struggle is supported by all progressive forces of the world, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. Thousands and thousands of young Namibians join the colours of the SWAPO.

U.S. BACKS 'EVIL ALLIANCE' BETWEEN ISRAEL, RSA

LD181008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 18 Aug (TASS) -- The thunder of bombs in the land of Lebanon has drowned the sounds of explosions of Angola. And although this country is situated thousands of kilometers from the Middle East, Tel Aviv is most directly connected with the bombardment of Angolan territory, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today. The fact is that the military brass-hats of the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] have for the first time used Israel-manufactured Kfir-C2 fighter-bombers in raids over the southern province of Angola.

The appearance of the Angolan sky of these air pirates is just one of the manifestations of the evil alliance of racism and Zionism. Their "devilish alliance," as the African press has christened it, was formed more than a decade ago.

The paper goes on to stress that Tel Aviv and Pretoria enjoy the special protection of Washington. The United States sees in Israel and the Republic of Southern Africa gendarmes guarding American interests, a weapon in the struggle against the national liberation movements. U.S. imperialism gives them all-round support and encourages rapprochement between Tel Aviv and Pretoria. Thus the evil alliance between Zionism and racism was formed with Washington's aid. It is an alliance which is profoundly hostile to the African and Arab peoples, the newspaper says in conclusion.

U.S., OTHER STATES LINKED TO SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIONS

LD252304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 25 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Lately, not a single day passes without the world learning about some new kind of criminal action by South African racists against neighboring independent states. South Africa's recent intrusion into Angola followed preparations for a similar large-scale intrusion into Mozambique. There have been many sabotage actions against Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Apparently the laurels of the Israeli military make Pretoria restless, and, of course, they enjoy Washington's full connivance.

I would say that a strange situation has arisen in relations between the Republic of South Africa and the United States and some other Western states. On the one hand the South African apartheid regime -- one of the most inhuman regimes -- has been strongly condemned by the world community; a trade and economic blockade has been imposed on it. And on the other hand, hundreds of different firms and companies in the West continue to invest their capital in the South African economy, and carry out lively trade and exploit the natural resources of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racists.

A session of the UN Subcommission on Racial Discrimination and the protection of national minorities is currently in progress in Geneva. Today's report from Geneva says that the more accurate lists and documents submitted at the session confirm Pretoria's close cooperation with 477 firms and companies in the United States, the FRG, Britain, France, Japan, Israel and other countries of the West. It is known that Reagan has declared South Africa to be a friendly country and that is not just an empty declaration.

Facts about military-industrial cooperation and direct U.S. military supplies to the South African Republic have become known. It has also become known that the South African military units which made bandit raids against Angola included citizens from the United States, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. It has been reported that at present about 3,000 white mercenaries are helping the racist regime in Namibia. And in Washington they look through their fingers at all this.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES CUBAN PRESENCE IN ANGOLA

PM251055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 82 p 5

[Correspondent S. Nikonov dispatch: "Washington-Pretoria Alliance of Conspirators"]

[Text] Luanda -- It has long been fashionable for American politicians and certain statesmen to complain about the presence of Cuban troops in the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] in virtually every statement on African themes. Here they deliberately ignore the fact that U.S. strategists are interfering in the sovereign PRA state's internal affairs without a twinge of conscience. It is necessary to refer to history to understand Washington's persistent fueling of the "Cuban problem."

When the Angolan people rose up against slavery and oppression, the American imperialists sided with the Portuguese colonialists. Throughout the 15 years of the national liberation struggle the Pentagon generously supplied the Portuguese punitive apparatus with weapons from NATO arsenals. Nor did the notorious cloak and dagger knights sit idle. Throughout this period CIA agents attempted to split the national liberation movement. In memoirs currently being published they recall their close ties with one of the anti-Angola organizations, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, whose leader, H. Roberto, essentially became their paid agent.

In 1975, when it became clear that their man did not enjoy the support of the broad masses, Washington hastily gave succor to another traitor to the Angolan people, former Portuguese secret police agent J. Savimbi and his UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] puppet organization.

The victory of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) disorganized the U.S. administration's cards. But it learned nothing from this. The CIA and American hawks incited South Africa to intervene and attempted to use the racists and mercenaries to stifle the Angolan revolution.

The consignment of American weapons were followed to Angola by flocks of "wild geese" -- mercenaries. Together with the South African interventionists they pushed toward Luanda, leaving behind them carnage and hundreds of killed civilians. But they did not manage to strangle the young state created by the Angolan people under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA. At a critical time for the fate of the young African republic its government turned to the Cuban internationalists for assistance in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. And they helped to thwart the intervention against the PRA and rout the Angolan revolution's enemies.

The imperialist aggressors' defeat did not result in a revision of the overseas politicians' bankrupt course. Gambling on the South African racists and Angolan counterrevolutionary groupings, they are very persistently continuing subversive activity against Angola, activity which has not ceased for one second.

Pretoria's armed actions against the PRA and the large-scale aggression unleashed against it in recent days necessitate the continuation of the limited contingent of Cuban troops on Angolan territory. Its task is to help the republic's armed forces in defending it against internal and external enemies. The Cuban servicemen are honorably fulfilling their international duty.

In Luanda recently, a reasonable question was put to U.S. President Reagan's special envoy, General V. Walters. He was asked, in particular, on what ground official U.S. representatives make the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the PRA an immutable condition for solving the Namibia problem. For it is common knowledge that Cuban troops have never invaded Namibia nor threatened its people; indeed they are stationed a considerable distance away from the Angolan-Namibian border. Moreover, as the joint Angolan-Cuban statement of 4 February this year solemnly states, the question of the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists will be examined after South Africa's punitive army leaves Namibia and peace and tranquillity reign in Angola.

Everything would seem to be extremely clear. However, the Western press continues to persistently cite U.S. and South African statements that it is precisely the Cubans' withdrawal from Angola that will "open the way to freedom in Namibia." In fueling the problem of the "Cuban military presence" in Angola, the West deliberately conceals the multifaceted and comprehensive nature of Angolan-Cuban cooperation, whose development has never been purely military. Speaking at the First MPLA Congress in 1977, A. Neto, the PRA's first president, said the following on this score:

"Economic and technical cooperation between Angola and Cuba began to develop immediately after the end of the second liberation war, when hundreds of Cuban civilian specialists who came to Angola together with the military units in response to an appeal from the PLA and the PRA Government embarked with Angolans on resolving the difficult task of restoring the national economy, which had suffered seriously from the war. Together with other comrades from socialist countries they partially compensated for the shortage of technical cadres caused by the mass exodus of Portuguese specialists and skilled workers." Under agreements signed between the two countries, Cuba is rendering a great deal of internationalist aid in restoring the PRA national economy -- aid rendered, moreover, on beneficial terms and often gratis. Approximately 1,000 Cuban doctors and medical personnel work in PRA hospitals and clinics and more than 1,000 Cuban construction workers began to build 100 20-apartment blocks in Luanda in 1978.

Hundreds of Cuban teachers from the Che Guevara Brigade are helping Angola to resolve one of the most important of sociopolitical tasks -- eliminating illiteracy among the indigenous population, 95 percent of whom could neither read nor write prior to liberation from the colonial yoke.

More than 200 Cubans are working in the republic's agriculture. Their "Green" detachment will soon number 321 specialists. Many internationalists from the island of freedom are also working in other sectors of the PRA economy.

Why, then, did Washington need to stir up trouble by bringing the "Cuban problem" to the fore? There is no doubt that this campaign was needed to distract the world public's attention from the South African Army's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, to spin out a solution to the Namibia question to the maximum possible extent and to justify an aggressive imperialist policy toward Angola.

The U.S. President and his advisers are the loudest of all when it comes to trumpeting about "the danger of Cuban interference in Africans' internal affairs" but falls silent as soon as it comes to the real, not the illusory, danger in this region -- the danger posed by the South African military to the peoples of southern Africa.

With the desperation of a doomed but still strong beast the racist Pretoria regime is ready to pounce at any moment on any of the independent neighboring countries. Pretoria is also carrying out provocations against Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Malawi. Thousands of saboteurs and bandits from various counterrevolutionary organizations are being trained at secret military camps in South Africa and occupied Namibia. There are few states in the region where there is no active "fifth column" trained by the South Africans from among this rabble and professional mercenary killers.

South Africa's subversive activity in conjunction with the South Africans' direct armed aggression against the sovereign "Frontline" states are causing growing tension in southern Africa. But when the peoples of Africa together with all of progressive mankind attempt to ease the explosive situation, the United States immediately torpedoes peace initiatives for Pretoria's benefit. This was the case last August when the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations vetoed a resolution on the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory at a Security Council session.

But it is futile for Washington and its Pretoria protege to harbor illusions that this will always be the case. The complete decolonization of the African Continent and the elimination of the last citidel of racism and apartheid there are not far off.

Increasing numbers of sober-minded politicians in the West are refusing to support the bankrupt U.S. preconditions in the question of the Cubans' presence in Angola. They realize that in the situation which has arisen the only reasonable alternative would be to compel the South African racists to withdraw their troops from Angola's Cunene Province and pull out of the territory of illegally occupied Namibia to beyond the Orange River and also to end American interference in Angola's internal affairs.

BROAD 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST ANGOLA DETECTED

PM241335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 82 p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Conspiracy Against Angola"]

[Text] The armed forces of the Republic of South Africa have recently been widening the scale of aggressive operations against Angola. News agencies report the movement of South African troops onto Angolan territory and air raids on Angolan cities. The situation in this part of Africa is clearly being exacerbated.

A definite law-goverened pattern can be seen in the armed provocations against Angola. They have increased in intensity since the start of the New York meeting of representatives of the "contact group" of five Western powers, the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and the so-called "Frontline States" to seek ways to a political solution of the Namibian problem.

Pretoria's policy is to impose a neocolonialist version of a settlement in Namibia while preserving its military-strategic and political influence there. To realize this task it is gambling on destroying SWAPO, whose bases are located, in particular, on Angolan territory, and destabilizing the situation in neighboring African countries. It wants to to make them abandon their support for the Namibians' liberation struggle. Here the strongest pressure is being put on one of the "Frontline States" -- Angola.

A whole range of measures of influence is being used against the People's Republic of Angola. There is no reduction in the tension on its borders owing to the continuing aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa. There has been an increase in the activists of subversive antigovernment groupings maintained by the racists, primarily the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. And at the same time there has been an increase in diplomatic pressure on Angola from the West, chiefly the United States. Washington has zealously joined in imposing on Luanda the groundless demand advanced by Pretoria for the withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban troops from Angola as a condition for granting independence to Namibia.

The purpose of the broad conspiracy against Angola is to wrest it from the group of states pursuing an anti-imperialist policy in southern Africa and to prevent the development of liberation movements in the southern part of the continent. The Republic of South Africa and its transatlantic patrons," O JORNAL DE ANGOLA writes, are trying to divert Angola from its chosen path by force of arms, make it abandon its support for SWAPO and the African National Congress of South Africa and change its attitude to the socialist countries." Despite all the intrigues of reactionary forces, the position of the People's Republic of Angola remains immutable. The republic defends its independence, repulsing the enemies' sallies.

FALKLAND CRISIS RESULT OF NATO GLOBAL STRATEGY

PY250043 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reports from London disclose Albion's intention to build a large military base in the Malvinas, and at the same time, that of the Tory government to expand NATO's zone of influence by including the Malvinas. The purpose is to make the archipelago available shortly to the West for new aggressions against Latin America, if, for instance, a country there should fail to meet interest payments on a large foreign debt.

Such plans were disclosed not too long ago in Caracas by Lyndon Larouche, leader of the U.S. Democratic Party [as heard] who visited that capital. The transformation of the Malvinas into a NATO base is intended to serve objectives totally different from those about which the United States and Great Britain insincerely like to boast. The objective is no longer just to control maritime routes in the South Atlantic, because the plans are for the Pentagon and its NATO partners to build a sort of fortress there to be used against the continent. This fortress will have a role similar to that of Puerto Rico and other bases on the Caribbean islands and in the Panama Canal Zone, bases from which the northern part of Latin American can be controlled.

It is likely that on the Malvinas Islands the nucleus of SATO [South Atlantic treaty organization] will be established, without the participation of Argentina but in partnership with Chile, Uruguay and some other states in that region. The racist regime of South Africa is also trying to join this bloc. The Argentine magazine SIETE DIAS disclosed that the London-Washington commission on the Malvinas has recently decided to include the Malvinas, along with Ascension Island, in a NATO-base system stretching from the North to the South Pole. The idea cannot be dismissed that Argentina and other countries could be assigned the role of minor partners.

As has been seen, London and Washington wanted all this vast area under the control of their own forces. When these plans became known in Buenos Aires, the decision was adopted to abort the U.S.-British plot by retaking the Malvinas and this action, in turn, drove the United States and Great Britain to militarily establish control over the islands. This proves that the conflict in the Malvinas was the result of NATO's global strategy.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES IMPROVING MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

PM250901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Structure of the Sector"]

[Text] The constructive rhythm of our life and the breadth and magnitude of Soviet people's peaceful labor can be sensed from the panorama of our construction sites. In the past three 5-year plans the country's fixed production capital has trebled while social production was increased 150 percent. With the rapid growth of the economic potential national economic ties are becoming increasingly complex and the tasks of management requiring profound analysis and an attentive, competent approach are becoming more important. This sets new tasks for the party organizations, soviets, trade unions, economic leaders and specialists of all sectors of the economy.

One of the most important avenues for the growth of the efficiency of economic management is the improvement of the organizational structures of management. It has long been noted that the fewer managerial echelons in a sector, the more flexible it is and the better the administrative apparatus. In brief, work goes better and the set goals are achieved more rapidly. Here more than anywhere there should be no inertia or routine.

"The living, developing organism of economic management cannot be adapted to fixed, habitual forms," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress. "On the contrary, forms must be brought into line with changing economic tasks. That is the only way the question can be posed."

In recent years the transition to the two-tier and three-tier system for managing sectors has been under way. Production associations and science-and-production associations have become the main financially autonomous echelons in industry. There are over 4,000 of them and they already produce over half of all industrial output. The majority of ministries have in the past elaborated and approved general schemes for the management of their sectors. During their implementation tens of thousands of plants and factories and scientific research and planning and design organizations have joined the production association and science-and-production associations. This has made it possible to reduce the numerical strength of the management personnel by over 120,000 and to save R185 million. Total savings from the implementation of master management schemes have already reached R1.6 billion.

The best results are achieved where the enterprise party organizations and ministry party committees and collegiums have taken under unremitting control the introduction of effective methods of economic management, including new structures of management. However, we cannot rest on our laurels. Ahead lies the constant improvement of master management schemes taking account of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the prospects of the development of the national economy to ensure the best utilization of our enormous economic potential and available reserves. This work brooks no wavering or delay. Yet a number of sectors treat it as something of secondary importance. How else can we explain the fact that the union ministries of power and electrification and of the construction materials industry have still not approved master development schemes.

In regulating the management of the economy it is necessary to combine sectorial and territorial principles correctly without allowing manifestations of departmentalism and localistic tendencies and to give priority to state interests. Under present conditions few people doubt the need for production concentration and specialization. Yet construction materials, for instance, are produced at enterprises of many sectors while the system of the principal ministry produces only 31 percent of the total volume of output. Yet the technical standard is lower and the prime cost of output considerably higher at related enterprises outside the sector. The same trend has emerged in the production of light industry goods, timber procurements and timber processing. The relevant ministries and planning organs should examine the fate of these nonspecialized, frequently loss-making production facilities.

The drafting and approval of a master scheme for the management of capital construction drag on. The imperfection of the sector's structure is preventing the efficient use of construction equipment and complicating material and technical supply. As a result, construction deadlines are being extended, which entails marked losses. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, in their well-known resolution on improving the economic mechanism, obliged the ministries and departments and union republics to elaborate and implement measures to switch construction to a two-tier or three-tier management system.

The task today is to bring the sectors' structure as rapidly as possible fully into line with the requirements of the time and the growth of production forces. Above all the responsibility of the ministries' leaders for the standard of management of the sectors, for the full satisfaction of the requirement of the country's national economy for high-quality output, and for the growth of social production efficiency must be increased. Here the USSR Gosplan has an important say. Problems of improving management must be resolved in accordance with planning procedure.

The production associations are also in need of improvement. In some places they have been created through the mechanical merging of enterprises which, even under their new label, continue to work in the old way. The interests of the matter require that every association should be rationally specialized, be elevated to a new technical and organizational level, and be able to resolve complex tasks successfully.

Many ministries have elaborated plans for the development of their production associations for the current 5-year plan. A large amount of work in this direction has been performed at the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. At the same time several sectors have considered this work to be superfluous. It is clear that the creation of new associations must be accelerated. The local party organizations and ministry party committees should analyze in depth the experience accumulated in the improvement of sectorial management and raise this work to a higher level.

The improvement of management does not require major capital investment yet the saving it brings is a substantial one. The task of the party organizations, economic leaders and planning organs is constantly to regulate the forms and methods of management. This will enable the Soviet economy to advance even more confidently along the course outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and to put ever-new production reserves at the service of the 5-year plan.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW PARTY CONFERENCE

LD251114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of party raykoms and chairmen of rayispolkoms was held at the Moscow Gorkom. The question of the readiness of schools and vocational technical colleges of the capital for the new academic year was considered. Among other topics discussed was the preparation of the city for the winter and the procurement of potatoes and vegetables. Comrade Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference. Those who spoke noted that the doors of 1,191 schools will open on 1 September. Twenty-two new schools have been built and are in use. [sentence indistinct] More than 110,000 young men and women will begin their studies in 200 vocational technical colleges. [sentence indistinct]

CSA RELEASES 7-MONTH INDUSTRIAL FIGURES

PM241323 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 82 Signed to Press 16 Aug 82 p 4

[Unattributed review of "USSR Industrial Performance in the First 7 Months of 1982"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures on the results of industry's performance in January-July 1982:

Industrial production increased by 2.5 percent in January-July 1982 compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased by 1.9 percent over the same period.

The January-July plan for sales of products was fulfilled by 101 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry.

In the individual ministries the fulfillment of the plan for the overall volume of output and the rates of production and productivity growth were as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries	Percentage Fulfillment of 7-month Plan for Output Volume	Jan-Jul 1982 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1981	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.9	103	100.9
Petroleum Industry	101	102	99
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.6	101	100.9
Gas Industry	102	106	105
Coal Industry	101	102	99.6
Ferrous Metallurgy	100	100.4	99.2
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	100.1	99
Chemical Industry	100.6	102	101
Mineral Fertilizer Production	102	105	103
Power Machine Building	103	109	109
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	105	105
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	104	108	107
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	103	106	107

Automotive Industry	102	105	104
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	105	105
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	103	108	105
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	102	107	107
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances	103	105	105
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	103	105	104
Construction Materials Industry	101	101	101
Light Industry	102	99.1	100.1
Food Industry	103	106	106
Fruits and Vegetable Farming	107	110	109
Meat and Dairy Industry	101	99.3	99.1
Fish Industry	104	105	105
Procurements	102	103	102
Medical Industry	100.8	106	105
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	99.5	106	105

For the machine-building ministries, the ministries of the timber, pulp and paper and woodworking industry, the construction materials industry and procurements and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have gone over completely to planning and assessing activity in accordance with normative net output, figures have been quoted in line with the plan for this indicator.

We now quote the figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination):

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 7-Month Plan Output Sales Plan	Jan-Jul 1982 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1981 in Production Volume
RSFSR	101	102
Ukraine	101	102
Belorussia	102	105
Uzbekistan	102	103
Kazakhstan	101	102
Georgia	102	105
Azerbaijan	102	105

Lithuania	102	104
Moldavia	102	106
Latvia	102	103
Kirgiziya	102	104
Tadzhikistan	102	100.4
Armenia	102	104
Turkmenia	102	98
Estonia	102	100.4

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

Types of Output	Produced		Jan-Jul 1982 as Percentage of Jan-Jul 1981
	In July 1982	In Jan-Jul 1982	
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	103	788	103
Oil (including gas condensate), million tons	52.0	355	100.5
Gas, billion cubic meters	40.2	287	108
Coal, million tons	59.6	423	101
Steel, million tons	12.3	86.8	98
Rolled Ferrous Metal Products (finished), million tons	8.5	60.4	99
Steel Pipes, million tons	1.5	10.4	98
Iron Ore, million tons	20.8	141	99
Mineral Fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million tons	2.2	16.0	103
Chemical Plant-Protection Agents (standard units), thousand tons	39.1	315	104
Sulfuric Acid, million tons	2.0	13.7	98
Synthetic Resins and Plastics, thousand tons	305	2,349	100.7
Chemical Fibers and Yarns, thousand tons	102	735	101
Motor Vehicle Tires, millions	5.0	36.0	102
A.C. Electric Motors, million kilowatts	4.4	30.0	99.7
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools, million rubles	167	1,215	105

of which those with numeric program control, thousands	0.8	6.1	107
Forging and Pressing Machines, million rubles	48.6	357	99.8
Automatic Manipulators With Program Control (industrial robots), thousands	0.4	2.7	212
Instruments, Automatic Equipment and Spare Parts, billion rubles	0.4	2.7	107
Computers and Spare Parts, billion rubles	0.2	1.6	106
Petroleum Apparatus, million rubles	16.8	124	97
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts, million rubles	63.4	452	102
Production Equipment and Spare Parts for the Light and Food Industries, million rubles	116	853	102
Mainline Diesel Locomotives, thousand horsepower	290	2,150	97
Mainline Electric Locomotives, thousand horsepower	307	2,221	105
Mainline Freight Cars, thousands	4.7	35.0	97
Motor Vehicles, thousands	179	1,261	99
Tractors, thousands	44.2	325	99.8
Agricultural Machinery, million rubles	276	1,903	105
Machines for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, million rubles	183	1,318	105
Grain-Harvesting Combines, thousands	9.5	64.1	107
Excavators, thousands	3.6	25.1	101
Commercial Timber (excluding small timber procurers), million trimmed cubic meters	16.1	158	99.3
Paper, million tons	0.5	3.1	99
Cement, million tons	10.7	71.4	96
Precast Ferroconcrete (excluding subsidiary enterprises' output), million cubic meters	8.2	60.3	98

Textiles, all types, billion square meters	0.8	6.4	100.3
Knitted Underwear and Outerwear, million items	110	924	98
Leather Footwear, million pairs	49.9	427	99
Meat (from state resources' raw material), million tons	0.5	4.4	98
Sausage Products (from state resources' raw material), thousand tons	221	1,630	99.5
Edible Fish Products, including canned fish, billion rubles	0.7	3.5	106
Butter (from state resources' raw material), thousand tons	188	781	103
Wholemilk Products in Milk Equivalent (from state resources' raw material), million tons	2.3	15.3	100.6
Margarine Products (from state resources' raw material), thousand tons	97.0	859	109
Vegetable Oil (from state resources' raw material), thousand tons	122	1,351	100.9
Clocks and Watches, millions	5.8	40.8	102
China and Earthenware, million rubles	68.1	485	105
Radio Receivers, millions	0.7	5.1	100
Television Sets, millions	0.7	4.8	102
of which Color Sets	0.3	1.8	116
Refrigerators, millions	0.5	3.4	98
Washingmachines, millions	0.3	2.3	100.6
Motorcycles and Motor Scooters, thousands	88.1	648	105
Furniture, billion rubles	0.5	3.9	105

Commentary on the Figures

It can be seen from the data that the output sales plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. Socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is becoming more and more widespread among labor collectives of industrial associations and enterprises.

All the union republics and industrial ministries, except for the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, coped with industrial output targets.

Overall industrial output increased by 2.5 percent compared with January-July last year and labor productivity in industry increased by 1.9 percent during the same period. More than 75 percent of the increase in industrial output was due to improved labor productivity; in such sectors as heavy and transport, chemical and petroleum machine building, construction and road machine building, improved labor productivity accounted for the entire or nearly the entire increase in industrial output.

During the 7 months, more than 5 billion cubic meters of gas and 2 million tons of coal were produced in excess of the plan and additional targets. Around 7,000 tons of chemical plant-protection agents were produced in excess of the plan, as were a substantial quantity of machinery and equipment, instruments, automation equipment and computers worth nearly R149 million, 5,700 motor vehicles, 1,500 tractors, agricultural machinery and machines for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R19 million, 394 million square meters of newsprint and cultural, consumer and household goods worth nearly R400 million (in retail prices).

Top-quality products constituted 15.3 percent of overall output; 48 percent in the electrical engineering industry, 45 percent in machine tool building, 44 percent in tool building and 42 percent in motor vehicle construction. All industrial ministries fulfilled targets on producing goods with the seal of quality.

Plan targets and pledges are being successfully fulfilled by labor collectives in the gas industry, machine tool building, the motor vehicle industry, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and tool building. The increase in labor productivity in the Ministry of the Gas Industry, for example, in January-July was 4.8 percent compared with the corresponding period last year (against the pledged 4 percent); above-plan gas production exceeded 4 billion cubic meters compared with the 5 billion pledged for the year.

In the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building labor productivity increased by 7.1 percent (compared with the pledged 4 percent), and pledges on the production of metal-cutting machine tools and cultural, consumer and household goods are being successfully fulfilled. Labor collectives in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry raised labor productivity by 3.9 percent compared with January-July last year (against a pledged 1.8 percent). Pledges on the production of motor vehicles and other items with the state seal of quality were exceeded.

Pledges on improving labor productivity and increasing the proportion of top-quality products, and also on the production of a number of types of output were exceeded by enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production.

The tool builders produced above-plan cultural, consumer and household goods worth R22 million compared with the annual pledges of R30 million. Their labor productivity increased by 6.8 percent, compared with pledges of 4.6 percent.

At the same time, there were lags in some ministries and departments. In particular, the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry failed to ensure the fulfillment of the 7-month targets on the volume of output sales in normative net output, on increased labor productivity and the production of microbiological feed protein. The performance results of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry were significantly affected by short deliveries of hydrocarbons and wood materials, interrupted supplies of electricity and delays in the assimilation of new capacities, especially at the Kirishi biochemical plant in Leningradskaya Oblast.

Many enterprises failed to make up the previous lag in the production of metal, chemical fibers and construction and timber materials, which is having an adverse effect on the work of a number of industrial sectors.

There have been violations of plan and contract discipline at some machine building enterprises. Associations and enterprises of a mere four sectors -- the electrical engineering and motor vehicle industries, heavy and transport and chemical and petroleum machine building -- left consumers short of products worth R670 million, listed in contracts and schedules. Although the 6-month plan for output prime cost was fulfilled by industry as a whole, associations and enterprises in the ferrous metallurgy, coal industry, mineral fertilizer production and some other sectors failed to cope with targets and allowed products to become dearer.

Enterprises, association and all economic organs must carry out a detailed analysis of the reasons for the lag, exploit all available reserves and propagandize more widely and put into practice leading collectives' experience of better labor organization and utilization of new management methods and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of 1982 targets.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CITES LABOR RESOURCES PROBLEM

LD241124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] In SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today Comrade (Perevidenkov), candidate of economic sciences, raises one of the topical social problems of the modern village, the problem of labor resources. His article is called "Labor Resources of the Non-Chernozem Zone." In the 11 years since the 1970 census the number of rural residents in the Non-Chernozem Zone has fallen by 4 million. This is considerably more than in other regions of the republic [RSFSR]. But the issue is not just how many have been lost, but who has been lost. It is mainly young people that have left the villages. What is the solution? Demographers think that most useful would be an inflow of population to the Non-Chernozem Zone from other, primarily southern areas of the country where there is today a surplus of labor resources.

BRIEFS

MINSK-GOMEL PIPELINE -- Construction of the Minsk-Gomel gas pipeline has begun. It will provide reliable supplies of gas to the southeast of Belorussia. The first meters were welded today on the 315-km pipeline. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Aug 82 LD]

BOGATYR COAL MINE -- Assembly has been completed at the Bogatyr coal mine, Pavlodarskaya Oblast, of another rotary complex, manufactured in the GDR, with an annual productivity of 6 million tons of coal. It is manned by only 32 men. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Aug 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25 AUG REPORTED

LD260654 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The sowing of winter rye and wheat has started in Tambovskaya Oblast. Five hundred thousand hectares are to be sown to grain crops. (0600 GMT)

Mordovia has delivered approximately 250,000 tons of grain -- 80 percent of the annual plan. The last quarter remains to be reaped. (0600 GMT)

Agricultural workers in the Kuban are continuing the sale of grain to the state. So far, 2.75 million tons of wheat and barley have been delivered. Many farms are selling grain to the state over and above the plan. (0800 GMT)

Grain and pulse crops have been reaped throughout the country on almost 65 million hectares. Eighty-seven percent of the reaped grain has been threshed. Harvesting of buckwheat and millet has begun in the southern regions of the country. Harvesting of pulses is ending in the North Caucasus, in many oblasts of the Volga Region and in the Central-Chernozem Zone. Peas and other important fodder crops have already been harvested on more than 5.5 million hectares. Machine operators in Uzbekistan are harvesting corn for grain, as are corn growers in all the remaining republics of Central Asia and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. An erratic supply of lubricants for K-700 tractors is hindering the acceleration of harvest operations in some areas, particularly in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts. Sowing of winter crops is under way in all regions of the RSFSR. Almost 6.5 million hectares have been given over to them. Approximately 8.5 million hectares of plough land have been worked for the spring sowing. (1100 GMT)

Grain has been cut on 80 percent of the sown area in Lithuania. (1330 GMT)

RSFSR CSA REPORTS REPUBLIC'S HARVEST PROGRESS

LD252348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has informed the editorial office of the progress of the harvest in the eastern part of the country. Siberian farms have now harvested grain and pulse crops on a total area of more than 3 million hectares. Though the harvest in western Siberia started a little earlier than usual, machine operators in eastern Siberia are starting to harvest later than usual. Rains are now hampering the harvest here.

In the past few days, the pace of harvesting in Altayskiy Kray has been slightly slowed down: Grain has been threshed here on only 500,000 hectares -- 10 percent of the sown area. In western Siberia, grain crops have been harvested on 11 percent of the harvest area.

In the Far East during the past week the pace of harvesting has been fairly slow. It has been raining here. However, in Amurskaya Oblast, for example, even under these conditions machine operators were able to hold their pace. Overall in this area, however, grain crops have now been harvested on not much more than half of the total area.

Among the most important work now being carried out on the fields of Russia, it is also necessary to note the winter sowing. It has been completed on 6.5 million hectares, over 1/4 of the total winter sowing area. Preparation of the land is also in progress for the forthcoming spring sowing. At the beginning of the week 16 million hectares had been ploughed.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX TASKS

PM161251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 82 pp 2-3

[Article by V. Miloserdov, deputy chief of a USSR Gosplan department and corresponding member of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Management of the Agroindustrial Complex: A New Stage," under the rubric "Implement the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum"]

[Text] 1.

As is known, the party's modern agrarian policy has its origins in the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. Steadfastly following the outlined course, the party has managed to organize the solution of a considerable number of agrarian problems in a comparatively short space of time. The productive forces of agriculture and the scale of its output have increased considerably, and questions of the social development of the countryside have been vigorously resolved.

During the last three 5-year plans the volume of capital investments in agriculture (for the whole range of work) amounted to over R380 billion. The proportion of these in the overall capital investments for the national economy increased from 19.5 percent in 1951-1955 and 19.8 percent in the 7th 5-Year Plan to 27 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The fixed production capital of this sector of the economy (including livestock value) increased from R77 billion in 1965 to R238 billion in 1980, which is a 210-percent increase, and the power-worker ratio more than tripled. Deliveries of fertilizers, machinery and equipment, mixed feed, liquid fuel and other material resources increased sharply. All this enabled a solid foundation to be laid for the transformation of agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. It has been placed firmly on an industrial footing.

The material and technical base of agriculture's related sectors has been rapidly strengthened, their economic potential was transformed and capacities for the storage, transportation and processing of agricultural products expanded.

All this results in a 50-percent increase in the gross output of agriculture in the 10th 5-Year Plan in comparison with the 7th 5-Year Plan. The average annual output of grain increased by 57 percent, of meat by 59 percent, of eggs by 120 percent and of milk by 43 percent.

Despite a reduction in per capita arable land area from 1.03 hectares in 1960 to 0.85 hectares in 1980 and a population increase of 51.2 million during this period, the average annual consumption of products increased: meat by 45 percent, milk 31 percent, eggs 100 percent, fish 78 percent, vegetable oil 66 percent, fruits and berries 73 percent and vegetables and cucurbits 39 percent.

These achievements could have been even more considerable if fuller use had been made of the advantages of the planned economy, if production reserves had been brought into circulation more actively and if the struggle against shortcomings had been waged persistently.

It seems that the main reason for the difficulties which arose was that the considerable transformations in productive forces were not matched by corresponding changes in production relations.

It has become obvious that extensive growth factors in agroindustrial production have practically exhausted themselves. From now on the basis for further development is not so much the qualitative accumulation of capital as the ability to use it correctly and increase its yield, that is, an intensification, a growth in end results outstripping the increase in labor and material expenditure.

In the seventies, despite the increased volumes of production capital and the availability of advanced science and skilled cadres, a number of qualitative indicators declined. Expenditure per unit of output increased and the financial and economic position of many agricultural enterprises deteriorated.

The functions of the complex's economic leadership were split, managerial work became narrowly specialized and management isolated and the manageability of food production as a unified process was lost.

A lack of organizational order was revealed. Several specialized subunits performing the same type of work were established in each rayon. The concentration of powerful specialized machinery and equipment in them should have resulted in the increased efficiency of work connected with capital construction, servicing and fertilizer procurement and application, and to the gradual freeing of kolkhozes and sovkhozes from these functions. However, even those farms which did not have the necessary buildings and equipment and which were poorly provided with manpower continued to carry out a large part of these operations themselves. For instance, farms quite often refused the services of Selkhoztekhnika because of the onerous conditions and developed their own repair base. At the same time the specialized organizations carried out a considerable proportion of work for other national economic sectors. The actual enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture did not consider themselves responsible for the harvest. They were fulfilling and overfulfilling plans and obtaining high profits even when the harvests and the output of meat, milk and other products declined on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Departmentalization has destroyed the unified system of leadership of the food production process. Thus, only 3 of the 17 sovkhozes of Leninskiy Rayon, Tulskaya Oblast, are answerable to the rayon agricultural production administration, while the rest are under 8 different trusts [promy]. The confusion in kolkhoz and soviet material and technical supply has become tangible. For instance, tractors and combines were received by specialized farms on the basis of the allocation schedules of the trusts, while agricultural machinery and servicing facilities were received on the basis of the rayon agricultural administration's allocation schedules. Lack of coordination in the operations of these organizations has quite often resulted in tractors being received by some farms and the plows and trailers for them being received by other farms, and to the rayons plans for the procurement of some products being increased while the trusts were allocating to their farms resources for the development of other sectors.

The fact that we are discussing all the aforementioned shortcomings in the past tense by no means indicates that they have already been overcome. Party documents provide a precise evaluation of them and a clear analysis of their causes, and outline measures to eliminate them as rapidly as possible. A great amount of energetic work is being carried out -- and still remains to be done -- which is connected with overcoming departmentalization and parochialism and outmoded work methods and combating inertia and laziness in economic thought. The creative search for effective methods of the planned leadership and management of the economy must be continued in the future too.

2.

The 26th CPSU Congress' guidelines and the propositions contained in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on further improving planning and economic incentives in agriculture (1980) were given specific expression and creatively developed by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. Its decisions are distinguished by their profound scientific soundness, and they contain a precise set of carefully conceived measures aimed at boosting agroindustrial production and implementing the USSR Food Program. The plenum ratified a number of resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which lay down reliable preconditions for accelerating the growth rate of agroindustrial production and boosting its efficiency. "The methods of administration and planning, incentive means and the management machinery must create the conditions for highly productive labor," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted.

Appropriate management organs are being formed to coordinate the activity of the agroindustrial complex's ministries and departments, their local organs and the enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction and to mobilize their efforts toward using resources more fully and ensuring the high efficiency of the agroindustrial complex's sectors.

Rayon agroindustrial associations have been operating in a number of the country's republics for many years. Their work experience is evidence that this form of management is the most acceptable and effective. For this reason it has been deemed expedient to create agroindustrial associations in all rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics and agroindustrial commissions in union republics and in the center.

Special significance is attached to the rayon agroindustrial association, which is becoming the primary management organ for food production. Their councils, which decide the fundamental questions of the complex's development, are the supreme organ of the management of the agroindustrial associations in the rayons and oblasts.

At the moment, propositions, method recommendations and other enforceable enactments to improve the planning and management of the agroindustrial complex in the country are being elaborated in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. In our view, these propositions ought to provide for the liquidation of duplicated elements in the management of agriculture and its related sectors -- the trusts [tresty i "promy"] -- and the unification of individual services performing the same type of work on the basis of interfarm cooperation. This will ensure the efficient joint subordination of the various levels of management, reduce the multiplicity of levels in the complex's leadership, simplify and reduce the cost of management and release specialists for work directly in production.

At the same time it would be expedient to grant associations the right to set the capital investment and material and technical resources ceilings allocated for agricultural enterprises, and also to redistribute 10-15 percent of these resources among the enterprises and organizations belonging to the association. This would enable material, human and financial resources to be concentrated for the effective leadership of the whole technological chain of food production and help specialization, interfarm cooperation and production concentration to be developed comprehensively and gradually in all spheres of the agroindustrial complex and all interconnected production economics and social tasks to be resolved purposefully.

Bringing management closer to the production of the end product will enable workers of the relevant services to resolve current and long-term questions more effectively and to adopt specific measures backed by appropriate resources. These conditions will guarantee realistic ways to improve social production's economic efficiency, to use production resources rationally, to reduce losses and improve product quality.

3.

In a socialist society planning is the central element and heart of the leadership of the national economy. Any stage of managerial activity begins with planning.

However, the methods and forms of planning agroindustrial production have been little improved of late. What is more, there has been deviation from the propositions adopted at the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum on individual issues. Local planning and economic organs have returned to long condemned methods such as planning "from the level reached," not observing the territorial planning principle, seeking to inform farms what crops to grow on what area and what species of livestock to raise and foisting on them recommendations which do not take account of local conditions.

The party has condemned such practices and has reaffirmed its principled stance here. "The decision as to what to sow on each hectare, when to begin any particular task," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, "must lie with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves."

Departmental fragmentation has led to capital investments and material resources being dispersed among the ministries and departments, which have distributed them among the enterprises of their own system. They have been channeled into the countryside along many isolated paths. There have been cases of disproportions and lack of coordination in the development of the agroindustrial complex, since there has been no organ coordinating the activity of the enterprises engaging in food production.

Such cases have been particularly considerable at the local level. Local organs could see these failures in coordination but could not eliminate them since they did not have the right to redistribute investments among the enterprises of different departments and could not effect the necessary maneuvering of resources.

In order to ensure the elaboration of a balanced development plan for agriculture and its related sectors, it is necessary to impose control figures on agroindustrial associations throughout the complex. The associations themselves must determine the structure of their own links and the interaction of enterprises and organizations engaged in food production. This will enable a correct idea to be gained of the agroindustrial complex's real resource needs and will enable ministry and department work to be channeled into satisfying these needs and eliminating bottlenecks and disproportions as rapidly as possible.

Singling out the agroindustrial complex as an autonomous unit of planning and management enables territorial, sector and targeted-program planning to be combined better and more effectively. The point of departure for planning is the end result, that is, the continuous supply of food for the country.

Thus, the procedure for elaborating the food program lays down fundamentally new approaches to planning. It is a systems, targeted-program planning which makes it possible to reveal the priority directions for the use of capital investments and material resources.

By 1990 the increasing preferential growth of the machine-building sectors will enable the needs both of agriculture and industry's food sectors for many types of machines and equipment to be generally met, and the level of mechanization and labor productivity and of the comprehensive processing and rational use of agricultural raw materials to be raised.

The shift to comprehensive planning of food production will ensure substantial structural changes within agriculture. For example, given a 3-percent overall growth in capital investments in the production sphere in the current 5-year plan in comparison with the last one, appropriations for fodder production and preparation will increase 65 percent. This will enable a firm, stable fodder base to be created and, consequently, the qualitative indicators of stockraising to be improved too.

In the seventies, agriculture's capital-labor ratio increased sharply. However, this did not lead to a noticeable reduction in manual labor, and the problems of labor resources in the countryside became even more acute. The reason lies in the fact that the proportion of the active capital balance [aktivnaya chast fondov] has steadily declined. This shortcoming would be eliminated more rapidly by making more effective use of capital balance.

In order to make rational use of the bioclimatic potential of our huge country it is important to improve the siting and specialization of agricultural production. The resolution of this problem is closely linked with the siting of enterprises which process agricultural products. For instance, halting sugar beet production in any particular region results in the liquidation of the sugar refinery. In the current decade, processing enterprises' capacities will be built up at a fast pace. One would think that they should be created with a view to taking account of the prospects for the development and siting of agricultural production.

In this connection the problem of elaborating a general model for the siting of the country's agroindustrial production is an urgent one. In our opinion new enterprises must be constructed and old enterprises renovated strictly on the basis of this model. The processing sectors are currently striving to build chiefly major enterprises on the basis of narrow departmental interests. The result of this, in particular, is the shipment of agricultural raw materials over great distances, which increases transportation costs and losses and reduces product quality. Proposals for a system of planning and material and technical supply within the agroindustrial complex are currently being elaborated. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be granted more rights in shaping plan indicators. And the farms themselves must be given the opportunity to plan the material resources they need, based on their total number.

It is obviously expedient to switch to planning according to targeted product subcomplexes and to elaborate a system of balances for individual types of end products, in order to better substantiate effective ways to supply the country's population with individual types of food. While, of course, deeming it essential to fulfill the state procurements plans, we should however gradually make a shift toward imposing agricultural product purchase plans on republics and oblasts only in the quantities which are intended for export, that is to be delivered to the all-union fund.

By the start of the 12th 5-Year Plan the agroindustrial complex's economic potential will have increased even more, intersector ties will have expanded and the mutual dependence of various ministry and department enterprises and organizations will have increased. This will require the further improvement of the economic machinery. In our view, therefore, it would be expedient to conduct a practical scientific experiment on the basis of three or four oblasts and one or two union republics, and to elaborate and test in practice a range of questions connected with the economic machinery (planning, incentives, finance, material and technical supply, management).

The dynamism of the modern economy requires the constant improvement of the management machinery. The principal measures outlined in this direction will, no doubt, promote the increased efficiency of the use of production resources and the successful implementation of the country's Food Program.

'COMPLEX CONDITIONS' HAMPER GRAIN HARVEST

LD252346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Farms of the country's northern and eastern areas are carrying out the harvesting of grain crops in complex conditions. There are frequent rains which give way to strong winds. Grain crops have been flattened and intertwined. In order not to lag behind, the machine operators are maneuvering their machinery and attempting to make use of every hour of fine weather. During the past week the farms of Kazakhstan's Virgin lands and other areas have joined in the harvesting. Hundreds of machine operators from the southern oblasts of the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Moldavia have arrived to assist the farmers.

Throughout the country as a whole, according to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 23 August grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut from an area of 64.7 million hectares, which is 55 percent of the sown area. Farms are striving not to allow a large gap between threshing and the dispatch of the grain to delivery centers.

The country's grain crop resources are being supplemented by corn. Harvesting of that crop has been begun by the farms of Uzbekistan. At the same time farms are sowing winter crops and flowing winter fallow.

BRIEFS

RICE CULTIVATION -- Harvesting of rice continues in Karakalpakskaya ASSR, which is affiliated with Uzbek SSR. Within the framework of the current 5-year development plan, the Karakalpakskaya ASSR will produce a total of 500,000 tons of rice annually. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Aug 82 GF]

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED IN SPACE COMPLEX

24 August Report

LD241544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Report by (Valeriy Slavyantsev), worker at USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Summary] Many years of manned space flight have shown that the human organism is capable of withstanding long periods of weightlessness. These experiments were carried out entirely on men. A study of the effects of space flight on the female organism will provide a fuller understanding of how humans adapt to life in those conditions.

Experiments are being conducted during the first days of the flight to improve the cosmonauts' well-being during the period of their adaptation to weightlessness. The "Braslet" experiment involves the wearing of a special garment over the cosmonaut's spacesuit which is designed to retain blood in the legs and restrict its flow to the upper part of the body, thus creating the illusion for the circulation system that it is operating under the force of gravity.

In the "Vorotnik" experiment a load is placed on the neck which prevents sudden movements of the head. Being accustomed to a vertical posture and to the constant force of gravity, the body provides distorted information to the brain when in conditions of weightlessness. This must be compensated for by the visual system. The "Koordinatsiya" experiment is devoted to the role of sight in the orientation of the human body in space. The "Tavria" experiment deals with methods of obtaining preparations for medicine, agricultural selection work, the foodstuffs and biotechnical industries in conditions of weightlessness.

As in previous space flights, observations of the earth's resources are being carried out using visual methods and instruments.

25 August Report

LD251600 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre August 25 TASS -- For the fifth day the cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov, and Svetlana Savitskaya have been conducting joint research on board the orbital complex.

A considerable place in today's programme is assigned to experiments with the use of Piramig and PSN apparatus aimed at studying the structure of the earth's atmosphere, interplanetary space, galactic and extragalactic sources of radiation. Before the start of this work the cosmonauts calibrate the apparatus against the sun, and photography is conducted in the shade part of orbit.

The crew of the visiting expedition have carried out a regular cycle of medical check-ups. Svetlana Savitskaya's blood circulation system was researched while Leonid Popov and Aleksandr Serebrov carried out an experiment to estimate the interaction of sense organism, which ensure the spatial orientation and coordination of a person's movement in weightlessness. Today's schedule also envisages a technical experiment to measure the atmospheric parameters in the station's compartments, and visual observations of the earth's surface.

A press conference of the crew of the orbital complex is to be held in the evening during a TV communication session for journalists accredited at the mission control center.

According to the results of medical check-ups and radio talks with the cosmonauts, the state of health of Svetlana Savitskaya, Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Leonid Popov and Aleksandr Serebrov is good and they feel well. The planned programme of the joint flight is being implemented successfully.

COSMONAUTS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON 25 AUGUST

LD251826 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the mission control centre: "More comfortable conditions for life and work, for long flights have been created in Salyut-7 than in Salyut-6. Our designers, engineers and technicians, who worked in Salyut-7, made a good use of the proposals, which had been suggested by various crews who flew the previous station," Cosmonaut Leonid Popov told newsmen in the course of the press conference here today. The press conference was held when the Soviet orbital station Salyut-7 was making its 2,301st orbit. The members of the crew were at a distance of 10,000 kilometers from the mission control centre at an altitude of 291 kilometers over the south eastern part of Algeria.

Many questions were put to the world's second woman cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya.

Answering the question what she would like to wish the women of the world, Svetlana answered: "I want very much the world to have peace. This is the most important and most indispensable thing for the entire humankind."

Answering to the question about her perception of weightlessness, Svetlana Savitskaya said: "Weightlessness is weightlessness, and one should get used to it. I feel okay. I think that women cosmonauts can work in outer space successfully and that in future whole families will work on orbital stations."

Aleksandr Serebrov who, like Svetlana Savitskaya, is making his first space flight, has said that the earth is justly called "the blue planet" and "the spaceship of mankind," and that it is necessary to cherish it.

The entire crew of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-7 have subscribed to these words. The crew members have expressed the confidence that space exploration will be a cause of all the peoples of the world.

TURKMEN SCIENTISTS REVIEW RESEARCH, EXCHANGES

GF232112 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting of the Foreign Affairs Permanent Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet was held in Ashkhabad today under the chairmanship of (Narkuliyev). A question on the effectiveness of contacts between the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and foreign scientific organizations was discussed during the meeting.

Academician Sultanov, (?first) secretary of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, and other deputies who addressed the meeting noted that the republic's Academy of Sciences is making a great deal of effort to develop contacts and strengthen cooperation with foreign scientific organizations. During the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans, the volume of scientific research conducted by the Turkmen scientists within the bounds of international program has increased considerably, scientific contacts between the Turkmen Academy of Sciences and national academies of sciences and scientific organizations in Algeria, Mongolia, Poland and other countries were expanded and forms of scientific cooperation were diversified.

The commission approved the efforts of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR toward developing cooperation and strengthening contacts with the scientific organizations in foreign countries and recommended the planned use of [words indistinct] and promotion of the effectiveness of scientific missions by Turkmen scientists and experts toforeign countries. The commission also recommended the expansion of scientific research in the field of study and [word indistinct] effectiveness, use of solar energy and problems of chemistry and physics. Corresponding resolutions were made on questions discussed.